



October/octobre 1982
Vol. 29, No. 6

bulletin

Foreign students: playing the numbers game

by George Tillman and Kass Sunderji

The history of Canadian treatment of southern European and non-European immigrants is not a happy one. Our laws governing immigration and the treatment of minorities have reflected and reinforced the fear and hostility felt by many Canadians towards these groups. International students have not escaped such prejudice.

Many students in Canada have been victims of racist attitudes over the years. Tales abound of a "visibly foreign" student being refused accommodation, and stories of Asian students depriving Canadians of places in their own universities have become part of Canadian media mythology.

The recent debate over differential fees and the growing number of ethnic Chinese students has not been entirely free of racist undertones. Any discussion of the place of international students in Canadian schools and universities, and of policies and programs affecting them, must take this factor into account.

In the past 15 years, laws have changed, not least those regulating the entry of international students and their rights once here. In many ways, the official treatment of these students has improved considerably. But there remains considerable ignorance about and much hostility towards them. Such attitudes are all the more damaging for their not finding expression in "polite" and "public" circles.

Nonetheless, groups have evolved in universities and in university-related bodies favouring the presence of international students, and opposing with varying degrees of vigour the fears and racist attitudes which international students encounter. These groups believe in the fundamental worth and dignity of the individual, in the mission of the university to be truly universal and open to all qualified students and scholars, and in the role of education in creating a better society. These beliefs have found practical expression in relation to international students in a concern for accessibility to higher education.

A series of inter-related arguments are generally cited in support of the principle of admitting international students.

- ☐ Canada benefits from the presence of international students generally because they provide Canadians with contacts with other cultures, and more particularly because they contribute at the graduate level to continuing research.
- ☐ Canada has a moral obligation to help

to do business with Canadians after they have returned home.

In other words, educating international students recognizes and reinforces another current notion: global interdependence.

In university circles which consider themselves liberal or progressive, these

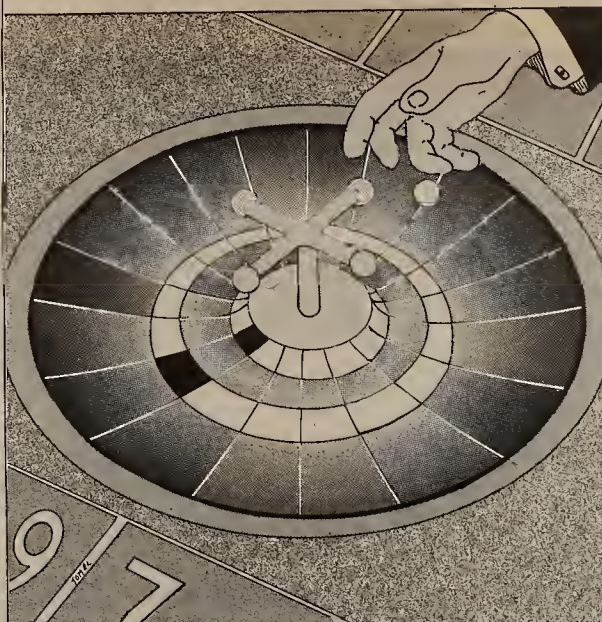
protested vigorously, but lacked the economic strength to resist. (Trent University's refusal to implement differential fees was a notable exception; unfortunately, it too finally succumbed.)

At the same time, they took seriously the governments' contention that the "problem" of international students was their numbers, which were increasing.

The numbers have continued to increase. In 1977, there were approximately 27,000 at Canadian universities; in 1982, there were about 33,000. These figures represent a shift from around 5 per cent to around 7 per cent of total university enrolments. A general feeling that numbers should be limited translated itself into the setting of quotas for international students in high-demand fields, sometimes within already established overall quotas for specific programmes. It became common in administrative circles to agree that the maximum comfortable international student population on a campus was around 10 per cent of all enrolments. This approach did not however, address another "problem": the growing predominance of ethnic Chinese students, particularly from Hong Kong and Malaysia, among the international student population. The first group now represents about 25 per cent, the second about 13 per cent of the population. The only other large national contingent is from the United States, which comprises 13 per cent of the total.

The reader will have noticed a sudden shift in this discussion — from educational ideals to numbers. This does not seem to us accidental. It is much easier and more "objective" to talk numbers than to look at the human side of this educational issue. A feeling has gradually developed that the numbers of international students need to be controlled, and that in order to ensure "good" experiences for international students, only relatively small numbers of any one national group should ideally be admitted. "Ghettoization" — the development of enclaves of specific national/racial groups — was and is a real object of concern and fear. But the assumptions involved (for example, will limiting the number of Chinese students in one community really prevent racial incidents, which the presence of a larger number might provoke?) have not been examined.

During the 1970's, scholarship and training programmes sponsored by Canadian and foreign governments made their appearance. They were welcomed by univer-



Tom McDonald

educate students from other countries, especially Third World ones. (Currently, this argument fits neatly with the North-South dialogue.)

- ☐ Canada's own interests favour educating international students so that they will become familiar with our technologies and culture, and will tend

generalizations are virtual axioms which lie at the base of any discussion of international student related issues. By and large, they have carried the day within the universities.

When various provincial governments began their attack on international students by imposing differential fees, universities

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CAUT Bulletin

ISSN 0007-7887

Editor: Helen Baxter

Advertising and Circulation: Liza Duhalme
Published by the Canadian Association of University Teachers, 75 Albert Street, Suite 1001, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5E7 (613) 237-6885

Executive Secretary: Donald C. Savage
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Average total distribution: 26,000.

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Classified advertising (academic vacancies, personal advertisements): \$2.00 per column line.
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Mechanical requirements: Type page 9-7/8" x 13", trim size 11-1/2" x 14-1/2", basic column width — 15 pica.
The CAUT Bulletin is published seven times during the academic year: September 1, October 1, December 1, February 1, April 1, May 1, June 1.

Closing dates for receipt of advertising: 25 working days prior to publication dates.

No cancellations will be accepted after closing date.
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Subscriptions: \$17.50 per year. U.S. \$24.00. International \$28.00.

Advertisements which state a final date for submission of applications for a post that is less than thirty (30) days after the date of publication cannot be accepted.

Printers: Performance Printing, Smiths Falls.

Le Bulletin de l'ACPU

Rédacteur: Helen Baxter

Annexes et tirage: Liza Duhalme
Édité par l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université, 75, rue Albert, suite 1001, Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 5E7 (613) 237-6885

Secrétaire général: Donald C. Savage
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Tous les articles signés expriment les vues de l'auteur.
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Diffusion totale moyenne: 26,000.

Publié par l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université, 75 rue Albert, suite 1001, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E7.

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LETTERS LETTRES

Anti-Sovieteering

In each of the April and May issues of the CAUT Bulletin there is a 3 1/3 page article attacking Soviet academia, followed by about 2/3 of a page divided between two other countries. Is Canadian academic life in this era of cutbacks and uncertainty so bereft of problems that we give so much space to long, repetitive, misleading articles which, if taken seriously, would have the consequence of increasing international animosity and comforting Canadian proponents of escalating military budgets at the expense of education?

An editorial comment characterizes the May article (by Roginski) as "a testimony to the almost insurmountable barriers raised in the Soviet Union against independent research and free inquiry". Yet it is admitted that the author was convicted of "using forged letters to . . . work in the Manuscript Division of the State Public Library . . ." and his own words leave no doubt that he had done so. The claim appears to be that he was "forced" to forge because he had been deprived of his library pass. But why?

He states but one ground (p. 16): "One of the reasons given for depriving me of a reader's pass . . . was the publication, without securing consent of the Manuscript Division, of several letters from the archive of the Plekhanov House in 'foreign publications'."

He does not deny this charge, but rather claims the right to publish any archival material he wishes and to publish it anywhere.

This would not be permitted on this continent. A Canadian Archivist has informed me that all manuscript materials in Archives are copyright, that explicit permission is needed to publish or even to copy them, that some materials are totally restricted, that some cannot be copied at all even if inspected, that failure to comply with these practices could result in cancellation of the privilege of using the Archives, to say nothing of legal actions arising from violation of copyright laws. All this is clear enough. Why the 3 1/3 pages and associated drama? In what way does this advance Canadian academic life or discharge international responsibilities?

The 3 1/3 pages of anti-Sovieteering in the April issue comes from Professor B. M. Schein of the University of Arkansas, formerly of Saratov, U.S.S.R. What struck me most forcefully and what appears central to his personal outlook is his contempt for manual labour and his belief that intellectuals are demeaned by performing it. He writes (p. 12):

"A greater part of the summer vacations is taken up with a labour term, during which students must work as fieldhands in agriculture or as unskilled workers at construction sites."

Later he returns to this theme

"The law also requires university professors and research workers to go 'to help harvest' in the fields, to sort out good potatoes from the rotten or frozen ones with bare hands, to help kolkhoz sheep during lambing-time and to assist in other places where unskilled labour is needed. When students are sent to the fields, it is the teachers who are ordered to be their slave-drivers."

"Slave-drivers" indeed! On my visits to the U.S.S.R., students there have spoken to me with pride of the useful work they have done, and so have their parents.

Nowhere in his long article does Schein mention that Soviet students pay no tuition fees, pay only symbolic amounts for residence accommodations and receive monthly stipends. They are, unlike our students, assured of jobs in their professions upon graduation. The work they perform is a social contribution, not a personal

economic necessity. Often it is closely related to their future careers, as in "co-op" programs on this continent. How many of our students need to work (if they can find it) during the summer, and even during the academic year at considerable cost to their study-time? On May 19, the *Globe and Mail's* front page reported that some 200,000 students, 16 percent of the Canadian student labour-force, were expected to be unable to find any kind of work during the summer of 1982.

Perhaps it is just as well that when the CAUT Bulletin reprinted the first few hundred words of the UN Declaration of Human Rights as the banner above Schein's article, it stopped before it reached the sections on the right to education and to work.

Much of Schein's article deals with anti-Semitism. Here too his exaggerated expressions make it difficult to get at the truth.

He declares that Jews cannot get higher degrees in mathematics, that they cannot publish at all in *Math. Sbornik*, that this journal is typical, that it is the most prestigious Soviet mathematical journal, etc. In the case of *Sbornik* all that other emigrés have alleged is that the present Editor-in-Chief is anti-Semitic and that the number of Jews publishing in *Sbornik* has been reduced considerably from earlier years, although not to zero as Schein claims. Others of the many leading Soviet internationally circulated mathematical journals (at least one of which is edited by a Jew) have not been subject to this same charge. *Uspekhi Math. Nauk*, perhaps the most unique Soviet mathematical journal, and the first to be translated into English (a

task undertaken by the London Mathematical Society), publishes many Jewish authors and its commemorative articles include many on Jews.

Other charges of anti-Semitism are not made even by other embittered emigrés with the same wild abandon as by Schein. It would be a caricature to pursue a discussion along his lines. But I must voice revulsion at his suggestion, however cutely worded (p. 13), that there is a similarity between Soviet practice and the notorious Nuremberg laws of Nazi Germany. Some 20,000,000 Soviet citizens perished in the war which crushed the Nazis. Soviet material losses also stagger the imagination. I do not propose to forget either these sacrifices nor the words Albert Einstein uttered in their wake at a Nobel Anniversary Dinner (December 10, 1945):

"We do not forget the humane attitude of the Soviet Union who was the only one among the big powers to open her doors to hundreds of thousands of Jews when the Nazi armies were advancing in Poland." (A. Einstein, *Out of My Later Years*, Greenwood Press reprint, 1970, pp. 201-202).

There is little point in enumerating all the difficulties inherent in assessing Schein's claims. Even in terms of analyzing to what extent some individuals in authority may abuse that authority by indulging personal prejudices, that article is valueless. The number of false claims, the trivia, the serious exaggerations, the clear malevolence, the absence of context (such as the general rise in the educational level of

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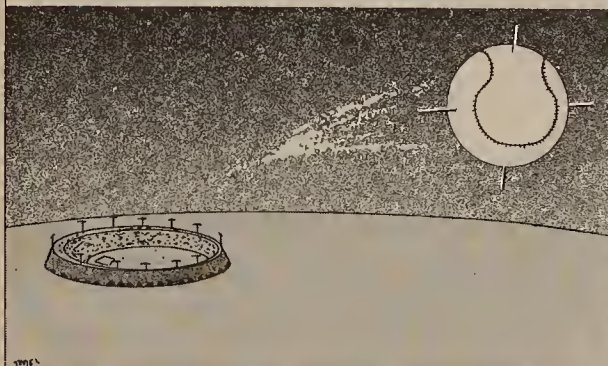
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Commentary

Every player counts in R & D

by Gary Bicker



Tom McDonald

The term "R&D" is being thrown about with a great deal of abandon these days. The federal and provincial governments are talking about it, business is using it and universities are inextricably tied to it. All of these groups have a significant role to play in the type of research conducted and in its use for economic and social development.

When university researchers learn of research being conducted in corporate labs, they are often skeptical until they know the details of what is being done and how it is being done. After some inquiry, they may even admit the work can indeed be properly termed research. But what about the overriding goal of all business, the making of profits?

The link between dollars and research has multiple meanings. In corporate circles it means product innovation, increased markets, and hopefully, profits. In academic circles, on the other hand, the term often relates to dollars saved, either through improved health care, better tools and processes, or more efficient management techniques. Regardless of the criteria used to assess the expense of carrying out research, the goals and methods of each investigation are scrutinized to establish the value added through its realization by those who would pay for it.

In Canada, research is paid for by consumers, investors, entrepreneurs, philanthropists and, above all, taxpayers. Whether the research is carried out in university, corporate or government labs, using tax subsidies, grants, loans or private funds, there must be an accounting to the financier as to the quality, quantity and value of the investigation. The world of "free" or "discipline" research is a luxury of the very few; the majority must look towards applied value. Every researcher, either private or public, knows he or she must defend his or her work on its merits. But only gross political or economic tidal waves can alter such institutionalized practices as research funding in the public sector — or can they?

Gary Bicker is Chief Science Policy Advisor with the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies.

The critical point often lost in research discussions is manpower. When just a small number of investigators and technicians are displaced through mismanagement, entire projects can be destroyed or delayed to the point of uselessness. If only 5 per cent of research funds are cut or shifted unilaterally in a multimillion dollar budget, dozens, hundreds and — if researcher training is taken into account — even thousands of highly educated and expensive researchers may be lost to the research effort of a country. Such a deficit can take many years to correct.

A prolonged depression of research funding can only deplete the ranks of qualified investigators and the students they would

have trained. Witness the stagnation of research talent during the 1970's when research funds were practically frozen at late 1960's levels. This practice has left us unable to take advantage of strategically important paths such as electronics and biotechnology. As a baseball coach might put it, a struggling team lacks depth in each position, not talent. When high level competition is at stake, every player counts!

During the last few decades, Canadians have spent many millions of dollars to ensure a supply of educated experts in a variety of disciplines. Our goals have been to take advantage of our own resources, provide better health care, improve manufacturing and train an even stronger, better educated and more flexible group of workers, managers and researchers for the future. Efforts to achieve these goals have led to a complex arrangement between the federal and provincial governments for support of university research. This arrangement includes Established Program Financing (EPF) for the support of Post Secondary Education (PSE) with the direct support of research being provided by granting bodies such as NSERC, MRC and

SSHRC.

While the granting councils have their own specific problems with funding that must be addressed, the basis of any university research program resides in the general health of the universities themselves. EPF legislation, the usual means of transferring federal funds for PSE to the provinces, is up for renewal this fall. Historically, the provinces and the federal government have shared the expenses of administration and overhead for university research labs. But the process has created resentment between them as to who gets credit for supporting what projects. With few, if any, exceptions, each province is now in the midst of crisis-level economic woes. The federal government, with its biggest deficit in Canadian history, is also crying over its inability to control inflation. And it is not unusual for such "frivolous" activities as research to come under a Finance Minister's axe when programs must be cut to "save the budget."

In its effort to control inflation by reducing expenditures, the federal government wants to reduce its usual 57 per cent average contribution to the provinces for PSE to what it considers a more "equitable" 50-50 arrangement. If the federal government achieves its goal, the provinces will be very reluctant to continue support of overhead on research labs which are conducting research they are not funding directly. Yet the federal government has not been willing to guarantee that all administration and overhead costs will be provided through the granting councils. While these expenditures are not the most significant part of research budgets, they do represent the battleground of the moment in the war over research support through EPF.

Before we go too far, let us not forget to give credit where credit is due. The federal government has made significant strides in the last two years to improve R & D in Canada. It has improved the budgets of the granting councils even though it has fallen slightly short of meeting planned requirements.

This is not the time for Minister-bashing. It is the time for serious words from all professional research organizations to their members and to Parliament. It is time for the provinces to give credit to the federal government for its transfer payments in support of universities, despite the fact that a more "equitable" arrangement is being sought by the feds. It is time for researchers

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The Bulletin invites readers to submit articles of opinion or analysis of approximately 800 words in length.

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LETTERS LETTRES

all Soviet nationalities which make the proportion of various nationalities in universities tend toward their proportions in the general population, "affirmative action" programs bringing more young people of working-class and collective farm background into universities, etc.), all this makes it impossible to regard Schein's piece as other than shrill and valueless propaganda.

But we are left with the problem of why the *CAUT Bulletin* published such lengthy and useless articles.

The UN Declaration of Human Rights, under which the Schein and Roginskii pieces appeared, declares that, "It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations", presumably because the basic human right, that of the survival of life, depends on those relations.

This is even more true today than it was when the UN Declaration was penned, back before ICBMs, neutron bombs, nuclear submarines and the whole horrible paraphernalia of contemporary nuclear weaponry whose use could wipe out civilization and whose very existence destabilizes and impoverishes society.

Science, the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, declared editorially on October 24, 1980, prior to Reagan's election, in words which are also a message to Canada,

"...the blow, when and if it comes, will be a confrontation between Western science and technology and its Eastern equivalent. It is this tragic failure that is to be avoided, and when the politics of diplomacy are paralyzed, then a form of science as diplomacy can no longer wait to be exercised. This is what troubled scientists on both sides are now signalling to one another, and for good reason."

What are we signalling about our concerns for calmer (perhaps even friendly) international relations, for peace, for the assignment of federal funds to education, science, culture rather than losing them to ever-expanding military coffers?

We must tread carefully in this thicket. The stakes are enormous.

Lee Lorch
Mathematics Department
York University

KGB vengeance

I am a recent emigrant from the Soviet Union where I worked as an instructor and an assistant professor for more than five years. This is why I have read with such great interest Dr. Schein's article about academic "freedom" in the USSR in the April issue of your *Bulletin*. All the facts described in that article match my own experience in Russia.

At the same time Dr. Schein certainly could not portray everything in just one article (even though it is long enough). For example, he did not mention that the First Department is a visible one but not the only representative of the KGB at the university. Any local KGB Committee in a city with institutes of higher education has a special officer whose main duty is supervising all the academic life in the city. He and his deputies (also KGB officers) recruit informers within the faculty, staff and student bodies in order to watch as closely as possible the everyday life of each individual there.

The horrible thing is that everybody knows that KGB informers are around but almost nobody knows for sure who they are. It creates a stifling atmosphere of fear and suspicion. People are forced to dissimulate and to keep their mouths closed and thoughts hidden. I think this is the

principal reason why so many people in Russia dream of leaving their country. All other motives are minor compared to this major one.

I would like to list some additional "minor" facts. My own experience with mailing letters and mathematical publications abroad was not less bitter than that of Dr. Schein. Once I was summoned by a KGB officer and was informed that I should soon receive a letter from one professor from Pennsylvania. "The letter seems to be a neutral one," the officer said, — but you must be very cautious. We know that that professor and his university work under the cover of the CIA. I don't advise you to have any contacts with them." When I finally arrived in the U.S. and met that professor, he was very surprised to know that according to the KGB file, he had been working "under the CIA's cover."

Another time I was trying to send a collection of articles published by a local university to a capitalist country. After I had sent it I was invited to the Central Post Office in my city and was told that my package contained some forbidden materials. I talked to the senior officer there for more than two hours and finally convinced him to take my package (he simply could not find and cite any explicitly written instruction which forbade sending that book). A year later I discovered that the addressee had never received that package.

It does not mean of course that it is impossible to send a scientific article abroad (sometimes my attempts to do that were quite successful). It indicates only that there are a lot of difficulties in doing that. And the more provincial the place, the more difficulties you would have sending and receiving foreign mail.

All professors and students in Soviet universities have so-called social duties (besides mandatory courses in Marxism-Leninism). Once a year all students have to pass through the so-called Lenin exam and the exam in a Social-Political Practice (the last one is an innovation introduced 5-7 years ago and now has been spread all over the country). Students are forced to take part in farmer work not only during Summer (as Schein writes) but also during Fall and Spring and not just in harvest but also in sowing (e.g., freshmen and sophomores may work there in September, juniors and seniors in April, all of them in July and August; the order of course may be different in various cities and universities).

It is natural to say here a few words about the myth of a "free" education in Russia. I was really surprised to know that many mature people in American academe still believe in that fiction. It is true that students are not charged for taking courses at Soviet universities. But the problem is a little bit deeper. All salaries and prices in Russia are established by the government in such a way that the great majority of Soviet citizens are extremely underpaid for their work. In other words practically everybody in the Soviet Union pays a tremendous invisible tax. This hidden tax, paid by my parents during many years of their work and paid by myself during several years of my own work in Russia substantially exceeds, for example, all the expenses of the Soviet State for my education and medical services (the latter one also labeled "free").

By the way salaries of instructors without Ph.D. degrees are very low in Russia. They are paid 125 rubles per month if their teaching experience is less than five years, 135 rubles per month if it is greater than five but less than ten years, and 145 rubles per month if their experience is greater than ten years. (A family of three usually spends 180-200 rubles per month only for food).



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At the same time their teaching load is extremely heavy. An instructor of a foreign language without a Ph.D. degree must teach 30-34 hours per week (besides consultations), an instructor of mathematics teaches 22-24 hours per week and only instructors of Marxist courses have to teach less — about 14-16 hours per week.

As you can see from this letter, I corroborate Dr. Schein's point of view on academic "freedom" in the USSR. However, in my opinion Dr. Schein should not have published his article. What he says there is not news; it is more than well known to everybody in the Soviet academe and to those people in the West who give serious consideration to what is happening in Russia. They do not need Schein's article.

At the same time I did meet foreigners who visited the USSR and were fooled by the KGB there. Such people and all those who still believe that Russia is the bright future of mankind don't need Schein's article either because the blindest of all are those people who do not want to see. For the same reason, my letter also does not deserve publication. However, if you want to publish any part of it you may do that but only under the condition that my name and affiliation (and even the state) are not mentioned. Of course, they are known to you but I trust in your decency.

If my personal fate depended on my disclosing my name I would not vacillate for a minute. It is easy to be brave when you risk your own head only. But a serious moral consideration is whether you can be

brave at the expense of your loved ones: practice shows only too well that the KGB vengeance on these innocent people would be prompt and severe.

Unfortunately Dr. Schein seems to be careless of his loved ones in the USSR. I cannot and may not endanger my close relatives and friends in Russia: it is more than enough for them that they are serving their life terms as Soviet citizens.

Name withheld.

Schein truthful

I feel obligated to thank both you and Prof. Schein for publishing the article, "Three R's," in the *CAUT Bulletin*, April, 1982. Allow me to testify from my own experience that everything written in the article was truthful.

In compliance with Communist theory and propaganda, I am an ideal representative of the ones for whom and by whom the socialistic revolution was accomplished. My father fought Fascism in the Soviet army from 1941 collecting orders, medals and military titles, until he was killed in battle in 1944. My uncles experienced the same fate, leaving a family consisting of three widows, five orphans, and no men. My mother was a Party member for 40 years.

I worked from the time I was 14, because we were very poor (pensions for soldiers

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Child pornography legislation on hold

by Jill Greenwell

The federal government's efforts to control child pornography in Canada ran aground again this summer when the government agreed to withdraw the controversial sections from its omnibus bill on sexual offences.

Bill C-53, introduced in January, 1981, was the government's third attempt to deal with the problem since former Justice Minister, Ron Basford, first brought in draft legislation (Bill C-51), in May 1978.

Bill C-51, based in part on draconian measures recommended by a parliamentary committee earlier that year, attempted to attack the problem through the redefinition of the Criminal Code provisions on obscenity. The bill was widely opposed by the educational and artistic communities because of fears that it would lead to the prosecution of bona fide literary, scientific and artistic works. It died on the order paper.

Undaunted by some of the stinging criticisms, however, Justice Minister Otto Lang introduced Bill C-21 when Parliament resumed. The new bill was virtually unchallenged by Bill C-51 — but it too died after extensive lobbying that winter.

The CAUT considered Bill C-53 a vast improvement over both its predecessors when it was first introduced. Instead of tampering with the definition of obscenity

itself, the bill focussed on making sexual exploitation of children illegal.

In appearing before the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee earlier this summer, the Association generally supported the new approach and suggested a number of refinements to ensure that institutions such as universities, libraries, and art galleries, would be protected from accidental censorship of bona fide works of art and literature.

Among the suggestions was the inclusion of an explicit protection under the defence of public good for academic collections containing individual works which, by themselves, would have no socially redeeming value, but which taken as a whole would be deemed to serve the public good.

As the Association noted, the legislation carried a stiff ten-year sentence for anyone who, knowingly or unknowingly distributed material involving the visual representation of anyone who was or appeared to be under eighteen years of age, and that people, such as university librarians, might be liable to prosecution without such an explicit provision.

Bucking under to pressure from ultra-conservatives in this country, and perhaps even to that from American-based groups, Justice Minister Jean Chrétien, tabled a series of amendments to the bill which were so badly drafted that it was obvious not

much thought had been given to their full implications. Instead of being more precise, the government elected to ensure that anything which could conceivably be considered sexual exploitation of children could be liable to prosecution.

The absurdity of the new proposals became obvious when the CAUT pointed out that vague and ill-defined phrases such as "sexually explicit conduct" could be ap-

plied to the depiction of a fond mouth-to-mouth kiss between a grandparent and his or her three-year-old grandchild.

The government scrambled yet again in its efforts to patch up the loopholes by introducing further changes, including the new term "pornographic visual representation," without bothering to define "pornographic."

With the summer recess fast approaching, and with heavy pressure from educational, artistic, literary and legal groups opposed to the amendments, stormy committee sessions, and increasingly bad press about the changes, the government finally decided to back down. It split the controversial child pornography sections and allowed the rest of the rape and child-abduction provisions proceed to passage.

The issue is not dead, however, since Jean Chrétien is keen to have such legislation. It is highly likely that we shall see yet another version of Bills C-51-21-53 when Parliament resumes this fall.

Est-ce que la province d'Ontario va fermer le seul college universitaire de langue française de la province?

Face à la situation financière précaire du Collège Universitaire de Hearst et pour faire suite à la demande de l'Association des professeurs de cette institution, l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université (ACPU) et l'Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA) ont décidé de former un comité d'enquête.

Le Collège de Hearst, une institution de langue française du nord ontarien, pourrait accumuler au 30 avril 1983 un déficit de \$250,000, représentant environ 30 pour cent des dépenses pour l'année 1982-83. Une banqueroute à plus ou moins longue échéance du collège, fréquenté par environ 250 étudiants, est donc possible.

Le président de l'Association des professeurs, M. Roger Bernard a affirmé que cette situation préoccupe grandement les professeurs du Collège. Pour le professeur Bernard, le Collège joue un rôle unique

dans la région, non seulement au point de vue éducatif, mais aussi aux niveaux culturels et économiques.

Une enquêteur indépendant, la firme Paquin, Drouin et Associés, a déjà été nommé par le Ministère des Collèges et Universités de l'Ontario pour étudier la viabilité financière et académique du Collège. Le professeur Bernard a ajouté qu'il est important que les solutions proposées par l'enquêteur fournissent un milieu académique propice à l'accomplissement de la tâche des professeurs et des étudiants.

L'enquêteur de l'ACPU sera Edgar Léger, professeur à la faculté d'administration de l'Université de Moncton et celui d'OCUFA sera H. Willis, professeur à la faculté d'éducation de l'Université d'Ottawa. Robert Léger, permanent à l'ACPU, agira comme secrétaire du comité d'enquête.

Francophone university on brink of bankruptcy

The College Universitaire de Hearst, a Northern Ontario university, is in such bad financial shape that it may not be able to meet its payroll beyond October.

The university will need \$250,000 from the Ontario Government to continue offering its three-year bachelor of arts degree program, Raymond Tremblay, director of the university, said in a recent interview. The university, which has been offering a post-secondary program since 1958, provides about 90 percent of its courses in French. Most of the students come from the area bounded by Timmins and Geraldton.

The university is the first post-secondary institution in Ontario to face the prospect of bankruptcy since officials from most universities began warning the provincial Government three years ago that the entire university system was on the brink of financial and academic disaster.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has told the university it won't extend credit without a provincial guarantee on the loans.

The Ontario Government has failed to recognize the unique role the university plays in providing a post-secondary education for francophones in Northern Ontario, Mr. Tremblay said. The method of provincial financing also hasn't taken into account the increase in enrolment during the past two years, he added.

The university has accumulated a deficit of \$125,000 over the past four years and anticipates an additional \$130,000 deficit this year, Mr. Tremblay said. The university, which expected to spend about \$970,000 this year, has 13 full-time faculty members and provided full- and part-time courses for 250 students last year.

Although its enrolment was declining in the late 1970s, the number of students taking courses has been increasing since 1980.

Mr. Tremblay said the bank had previously approved a line of credit to support the university's operations and finance the accumulating deficit. However, when the university asked the bank last month to extend the line of credit for the new school year, bank officials said they would provide more loans only if the Ontario Government guaranteed repayment, he said.

University officials estimate they now have enough money to meet the university's financial responsibilities until the end of October, he added.

The Government is waiting for the report of a fact-finder appointed to investigate the university's financial situation, Colleges and Universities Minister Bette Stephenson said in an interview.

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LETTERS LETTRES

killed in action in the Soviet Union is only symbolic, as is everything else declared by the Soviets, such as rights, freedoms, etc.). Nevertheless, all my life I have been a second-class citizen — a branded Jew.

In 1959, at the age of 17, I passed the entrance examination at Baku State University with higher scores than everybody else, but I was not accepted as a Jew, explicitly and ultimately (in the national republics they are much more explicit than in Moscow). After this, for three years in a row I took the tests to enter Moscow State University, the favorite and most famous place for "Western" "objective eyewitnesses," but I was always denied, either directly, as a Jew, or indirectly, as is described in the article under discussion.

In 1961, eventually, I was accepted at Gorky University, and I completed the whole course in 1966. Among the best students, I was then assigned to stay in the University graduate school to work on my Ph.D. dissertation. In 1967 I was expelled from this school, with only one explanation: "by recommendation of Party Committee." So were the other Jews in our graduate school. The mild era was over, all over.

Having a diploma in cybernetics, and a narrow specialty in algebra, I was assigned to work as a plant engineer in a small town, where I worked for three obligatory years. My job had almost nothing to do with my education. My wife did not work at the time, because sending children to the "free" kindergarten requires from two to five years of waiting time.

Thus, to make our living, I worked at night, and late at night I continued my work on my dissertation. Along with my wife and two children, I occupied a room nine meters square in a three-room apartment with one kitchen and one bathroom, sharing it with two other families in entire compliance with my constitutional right of habitat. In 1970 I completed my dissertation and my work under assignment. But I could not defend my dissertation, since most of my articles were returned from central journals after 12 to 24 months, as "not within the scope of the journal."

On the other hand, many young people, after completing their three-year term, stay where and what they are (especially if they have families). The reason is manifold: I. One gets experience in his new job, but loses his background in his field; II. Entrance to a big city is prohibited; III. One receives an apartment in a middle-sized city in 10-15 years, and a place in the kindergarten in 5-10 years; IV. All small towns are alike.

I moved to the Far East, to a newly-opened scientific institute in East Siberia. In the next three years, eventually, I got an opportunity to defend my dissertation (I waited for four (!) years for approval from VAK), and in the meantime, I was graduated as an M.S. in biology from the local state University. In 1973 I moved to the town of Murmansk, beyond the Polar circle, where I began to work as a biomathematician. In 1975 I published the results of my official research in the Moscow journal *Fishery*, which implicitly demonstrated that the Soviets did then and do now devastate the fish resources of the North Atlantic — from the Barents Sea through Newfoundland — in spite of all international treaties.

My two papers passed the department chief, who did not see anything criminal in their contents and whose initiative it was; they passed the head of the institute, who did not know mathematics; they passed the regional censor, who was (as is any high Party official) a stupid illiterate; they passed the Moscow censor, who spotted nothing

wrong among the words known to him; and they passed the editor, because at that time it was fashionable to stuff the industrial journals with mathematics.

The publication of my papers resulted in a demarche from Norway and in my being fired within 24 hours. Having lost any possibility of finding a scientific job, I sailed in the Barents Sea as a fisherman for two years, until I was again fired, this time because I developed a heart disease. Facing starvation, as well as indictment as a "parasite" (any person who remains unemployed for more than two months violates the law), I emigrated.

If I stopped right here, this would be another unbelievable, though true, testimony. Let me explain how we survive and achieve.

I have been helped by many people all my lifetime, Jewish and non-Jewish. So have many other people. So, I am sure, has Professor Schein. For example, the jobs in Siberia and in Murmansk were found for me by concerned people, many of whom were barely familiar with me personally. My articles were published in journals far away from Moscow, enabling me to submit my dissertation and not to bother the Kremlin vegetables with Jewish names, with the aid of other people. I have been counseled and provided with literature (which is not so simple, because it is very difficult to get a photocopy of anything). Even at the very end, I was lent money to buy an exit visa, which cost half of my annual salary.

Why do people in Russia help each other? Why do they laugh when the West whimpers, fight when the West surrenders, why do they pay with their favorite jobs, their freedom, their motherland, sometimes with life itself for what Billy Graham and other "objective eyewitnesses" sell out for caviar? Because we all are brothers in our ceaseless civil war against the tiny, malicious group which implements in our country and upon our people the dream and envy of Western liberals — Communism!

Larry Basenshpile, Houston, Texas.

Fashion trends

Professor Robert Calder states in his "English on the rocks" article, (*CAUT Bulletin*, Sept.) that "The most carefully and thoroughly researched demographic projections describe a variation of the enrolment surge of the 1960's," in reference to the 1990's.

Would he please document this statement?

My own superficial observations of Statistics Canada information tells me that low birth rate figures of around 350,000 a year have continued right up until 1980. The 1981 figure for the number of 0-1-year olds is 363,720, a slight increase but not highly significant.

The decline in population of school age children has been so severe that in Ottawa alone one school board is contemplating closing about 10 schools in the near future. The primary school population of the 1980's is the university age population of the 1990's. If Professor Calder's careful demographic projections can find the bodies for the 1990's universities, those bodies should be around now for entry into the primary school system. Where are they? If he, or the demographic projections, could find them I would have better arguments with which to confront the school board in my fight against closures and consolidations.

I happen to believe that the birth rate is due for an upswing, but my beliefs are based on observations of fashion trends rather than demographics. But any increase now in the birth rate will not be felt in the universities until 1999.

The same fashion trends which led to lower enrolments than predicted in the 1960's ("tune in, turn on, drop out"), may also confound predictions concerning university enrolment in the 1980's, as lower demographic 17-21-year old figures are countered by increased interest in university education by many of the older age groups. Once again, though, that is a consideration of fashion, not demographics.

Randal Marlin, Department of Philosophy, Carleton University

Dr. Calder replies:

Professor Marlin has outlined the "severe" decline in school age children in Ottawa, and I can point out that primary school enrolment increased in Saskatoon this year. Nevertheless, I am prepared to admit that he is right in stating that the recent birthrate in Canada has increased only slightly.

My statement, however, referred to a "variation of the enrolment surge of the 1960's", which is a different matter from a population surge. The great mistake of those who are responsible for predicting university enrolments has been to assume a direct relationship between school enrolments and subsequent university registrations. Thus, though a number of universities foresaw a steady decline in enrolment from 1980 to 1990, they have

Every player...p.3

to come even further out of the closet and inform the public of the capability that exists in Canadian research labs.

Most important, it is the time, while tax incentives are being offered to business, that both government levels offer incentives to Canada's brightest young minds to pursue higher education and excellence in their own country. Balancing the federal and provincial budgets at the expense of Canada's most valuable human resource is folly.

In a recent address by Secretary of State Gerald Regan, the federal government reported that it has not committed itself to the logic of the now infamous Dodge Report that universities should be treated as trade schools. Mr. Regan has vowed "to see to it that the Government of Canada continues to increase, rather than decrease, its contribution to post-secondary education in our country." It is time that each of us makes every effort to ensure this promise is kept. All of the money in Canada will not

generally been confounded each year of the decade. As Professor Marlin recognizes, increased participation rates can alter projections considerably.

My conviction, and that of the members of successive A.C.U.T.E. Committees which have been studying the employment problems of university teachers of English, that there will be a form of enrolment increase in the 1990's is shared by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. In establishing its new Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities for candidates in the United States and Canada and applicable at American and Canadian Universities, it states:

The Mellon Fellowships thus look forward to the need for first-rate new faculty in the 1990's as the current "tenure bulge" works its way through the system and the children of parents born in the post-World War II baby boom approach college age.

While I am in favour of any new support for research and teaching in the humanities, it should be kept in mind that the reason for the establishment of the Mellon Fellowships is the same as that for the establishment of the Canada Council/SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship program in the 1960's and 1970's. What should not be forgotten is that this program has produced a body of highly qualified, energetic, and productive teacher/scholars who are presently unemployed or underemployed, despite the need for teaching in Canadian universities. It is wasteful in the extreme for universities, hamstrung by inadequate budgets, to be unable to offer such people tenure-track positions so that they can be retained in the system to provide the qualified faculty for the 1990's.

produce one new idea or application if those who have the ideas have been frustrated into giving up their education or forced to pursue their profession in another country.

The closing of Nova Scotia's Atlantic Institute of Education and the removal of Canada's last private pharmaceutical research lab in Montreal (Ayerst) will be only the tip of the iceberg.

When your students ask you what field looks promising for an inquisitive Canadian mind, what will your answer be? And what will you tell them when they ask you what you could have done to change things? These are personal questions as well as professional. Each of us must answer individually, and each of us must act individually. Our governments are asking us today, but our children will ask us tomorrow.

Please send your comments and information requests to the Chief Science Policy Advisor, CFBS, 75 Albert St., Ste. 1001, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E7.

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OCUFA slams Ontario policy on visa students

The Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations has come out strongly against the imposition of differential fee formulas for foreign students.

In a policy paper issued in July, the Association condemned the decision of the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities to raise the fees of visa students from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the costs of their education.

"The magnitude of the recently announced increase exacerbates the problems created by differential fees," OCUFA said.

The Ontario government's decision on formula fees has required undergraduate visa students to pay \$2700 or \$4400, depending on the program selected, for two terms of study. In addition, universities in Ontario may also apply a discretionary 10 per cent increase to the formula fee.

The province plans to further increase the fees for foreign students for 1983-84 to 67 per cent of the costs of their education.

Since the initial introduction of differential fees in 1977, visa students in Ontario have been paying twice as much as Canadian and permanent resident students.

OCUFA called this year's increase in fees for visa students "excessive" and said that the proposed increase for 1983-84 should not be implemented.

The Association said that the imposition of differential fees was "counterproductive to the aims and goals of international education." Differential formula fees impede the free flow of information and scholars across national boundaries, disrupt research and hinder Canada's exercise of its responsibility to educate students from abroad, the Association said.

OCUFA urged the Ontario government to reconsider its current policies and made the following recommendations to alleviate the problems encountered by visa students:

- that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities institute a scheme of financial aid or exemptions from high tuition fees for visa students who are less affluent or come from less affluent nations;

- that the Government of Ontario encourage the Government of Canada to participate in such a scheme of financial aid for less affluent students and students from less affluent countries;

- that both the Government of Ontario and CAUT encourage the Government of Canada to re-examine its policies on the issuing of work permits to visa students, especially those who are less affluent or come from less affluent countries;

- that decisions on quotas for visa students be left to individual universities rather than to any central body, and that such quotas for visa students be used only in circumstances in which enrolment of all students is limited, such as those programs in which limited facilities are available;

- that the Ministry of Education continue its assessment of the academic standards of commercially run private schools in order to assist Ontario universities in accurately determining the qualifications of visa students;

- that OCUFA's member associations, in co-operation with the provincial organization, make an effort to increase the awareness of faculty members of the special circumstances in which visa students find themselves when studying in Ontario institutions.

Support for foreign students in Canada's interest, says Axworthy

From a House of Commons debate, May 20, 1982:

Flora MacDonald: If I could switch to another subject, we all know there is a tremendous problem of student unemployment at this time. It has been a crisis situation. I know many of the answers that have been given to this question. Nevertheless, the situation for foreign students is becoming absolutely drastic on many campuses. They came here under a program of financing which they might have anticipated to carry them through for two or three or four years, whatever it might be, and because of inflation, because of other factors, they have run into very real difficulties. I am aware that only under very unusual circumstances can they apply for any kind of work visa. But there is a situation, and I know it has been addressed to you before, where there are jobs within the campus itself where they as fee-paying students are contributing to the maintenance of certain

set-ups, within the campus, whether it happens to be a pub run by the students or some other organization financed by the students, into which they pay fees. So when the students, and the student organization, the student body or council, goes out to hire students, they are not able to establish the same criteria for hiring students from other countries as they do for those in Canada, even though they may be paying into the maintenance of those outlets into which they pay fees.

I am wondering if there is not some way in which an allowance or an exemption can be made for set-ups on campus which are financed out of student fees, which are run by student councils, and which hire exclusively from students on campus, so foreign students would in effect not be discriminated against; because they are meeting exactly the same standards as every

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A LOBBYIST'S NOTEBOOK

by Ron Levesque

Tuition Waivers: Revisited

The last note on this subject occurred last December when this column reported CAUT's position on the change in the income status of tuition waivers. The answer we have received leads me to ask: when is a benefit a benefit and when is it not a benefit, at least as defined by Revenue Canada.

Mr. Romkey, the Minister responsible for Revenue Canada, answers this as follows: when its value is "difficult to quantify" and when it "poses reporting and administrative difficulties for both employers and my department." For an airline pass, for example, these difficulties apparently do not occur if

"the employee travels on a space confirmed basis and is paying less than 50% of the regular economy fare."

However, these difficulties are not experienced by either Revenue Canada or the airline companies

"if the employee travels on a standby basis or is paying 50% of the economy fare for confirmed space."

In these two latter cases "there would be no tax." I must admit that it did occur to me that if the airlines have no "difficulty" knowing when the tax should be applied they must also know when it should not be applied. Therefore, the "difficulties" seem to vanish, or do they? However, I want to report that I quickly stifled such an uncharitable thought. It was, after all, only a momentary foolishness. The rest of Romkey's letter reads as follows:

"The fact that there may be no marginal cost to the airline company or the university has no bearing on the taxability of benefits to their employees arising from transportation passes or tuition waivers. Standby air travel is not taxed solely due to valuation and administrative difficulties. In the case of students in receipt of tuition waivers, they are assured a seat in the class throughout the course much the same as airline employees who have space-confirmed seats.

"Your calculations, demonstrating a substantially higher nation-wide tax recovery from the taxation of transportation pass benefits than from tuition waiver benefits, suggest that my Department is interested in taxing only those employee benefits yielding large group tax recoveries. This approach (that is, not taxing small groups the individual members of which may be in receipt of a substantial benefit) would be inequitable to all Canadian employee taxpayers and in conflict with my Department's responsibility to interpret the provisions of the Income Tax Act fairly and impartially. Other than those benefits for which it is not administratively feasible to require the reporting of small amounts from a great many different sources and for millions of taxpayers, it is my Department's policy to tax benefits which are a disguised form of remuneration received or enjoyed by taxpayers in respect of, in the course of, or by virtue of an office or employment. Since airline employees will be in the same position as all other taxpayers travelling on confirmed charter flights, the statement that my Department is subsidizing holidays abroad does not appear to be justified. Education, however, is subsidized through the tuition fee deduction available to students for income tax purposes."

Before ending this note, I was relieved to know that the government doesn't tax items on the basis of their tax recovery potential. But then, I am not a cynic, even if the ministers responsible for oil and gas in the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are. I wonder why Canada's universities were not accorded the same courtesy as the airlines were?

"The new rules will not be implemented for six months to allow the airlines to make necessary arrangements and to provide an opportunity for additional consultation with the industry (my emphasis). Administrative Guidelines, January 22, 1982."

The CAUT Economic Benefits Committee will be corresponding with the Minister in the near future.

Two Cheers for President Kenney

B.C.'s Minister of Universities, Pat McGeer, has struck again. Dr. McGeer said in the legislature recently that U.B.C. has only itself to blame for its failure to fire a U.B.C. faculty member. Why you might ask, did the administration bungle the procedures or ignore the alleged transgressions of this professor? No, rather the administration should never have agreed to the establishment of a system of binding arbitration for dismissal and suspension cases.

McGeer, not needing to read the arbitration award, knew by instinct, I suppose, that he must condemn the university's administration. President Kenney responded to this attack according to the Vancouver Sun as follows:

"It is a common agreement between universities and faculties to ensure faculty members are not fired arbitrarily."

In fact these same procedures protect Dr. McGeer, himself, as he is a U.B.C. faculty member.

Faculty Salaries

The next time your local politician or university president tells you that faculty salaries make up 80 per cent of the budget, you might point to the latest Statistics Canada release which shows that all salaries counted for 67 per cent of university budgets, of which 35 per cent was for the academic staff, 26 per cent for other occupational groups, and 6 per cent for benefits. Statistics Canada finds that the increase in costs is directly related to the increase in the number of students which in 1980/81 broke the previous registration record set in 1976/77. (Infomat, 11 June 1982).

The numbers game...p.1

sities — and colleges — both as useful ways to meet some of their international responsibilities, and as helpful additions (with guaranteed fees) to sagging enrolments.

It was in this context that the Canadian Bureau for International Education convened the Commission on Foreign Student Policy in 1980. It worked through 1981 and its report, *The Right Mix* was published early in 1982. Its main arguments grow out of the collection of ideals and concerns sketched above, and its recommendations provide a programme of action for universities and governments which have hitherto been lacking. In the total absence of policy, it has by and large been warmly received. The title, and the phrase more commonly used in the text — an "appropriate mix" — accurately reflect the real concern of those who fully support admitting international students but believe that it is possible to have too much of a good thing.

A major recommendation of *The Right Mix* suggests that post-secondary institutions establish geographical area quotas for international students, so that no single country or regional racial group is overly predominant on any campus. Canadians would thus get a more balanced impression of the world outside our boundaries, and the international students would suffer fewer social and personal difficulties because they would blend in better with the community. At the same time, the world would work in favour of currently under-represented groups from Third World countries. All of these objectives seem well enough intended. What would be the effects of adopting this recommendation?

First, let's look at the practical implications. At the moment, any measures to ensure a more homogeneous "mix" of foreign students necessarily implies reducing the numbers of Hong Kong, Malaysian and American students, and increasing the numbers of African, Latin American and Middle Eastern students. If this conclusion is too literal an application of the recommendation, the least that can be forecast is that the numbers of ethnic Chinese, and perhaps Americans, would be reduced. How would these sending countries likely react?

They would probably cry foul, as they have at the U.K. for its imposition of full-cost fees. Limiting Americans would risk providing similar restrictions on Canadians in the U.S. (there are more than twice as many Canadian students in the U.S. — 15,000 — as there are Americans here). In the case of Hong Kong and Malaysia, the suspicion would not be far off that the restrictions are racially motivated. In general, the effect would be to alter Canada's image as a hospitable, fair-dealing country. There is no demonstrable evidence that such restrictions would guarantee or strengthen the academic quality of our institutions.

A second question concerning this proposal arises from a consideration of its relation to the ideal of accessibility, the belief that the university should be open to all those capable of pursuing a course of studies. The notion of restricting numbers in order to achieve a particular "balance" in the student population seems far removed from this belief. Again, a complex issue involving the nature and purpose of education is transformed into a discussion of numbers.

Many would object that control of numbers is precisely what is needed to preserve places for Canadians and other permanently resident students. The fear is groundless, as universities have always been careful to ensure that all qualified Canadians are admitted to a programme of their choice. Some have indeed suggested that the presence of international students has preserved places for Canadians by providing a sufficient number of students to justify staffing, research and investment in certain areas. This argument is very tricky as it raises the legitimate question of whether such programmes should be offered if there is not sufficient local demand

for them.

The conflicts arising from confused intentions and vague policies demonstrate the complexities of the issue. If we are to even begin to understand what is involved, we have to go back to some basic questions. What are the needs of the rest of the world in higher education which Canada can (and should) help meet? What is the place in higher education of the student abroad? How important are international links and contacts in higher education? There are no specific answers to these questions, but there does exist a general feeling that international exchange is important, as is study abroad, and that Canada has some responsibility in this area. Each university, each faculty and department, needs to address these questions systematically in its own way. We can list a number of factors that will influence these discussions as they bear upon the international student.

First, each university can only adopt policies affecting international students which are administratively workable. This may seem too obvious to point out, but the constraints imposed by administrative realities are among the main pressures which have given rise to the international student policy discussion.

Linked to this factor is a second equally obvious restraint: the physical capacity of the institution. A given university may not be able to enroll every qualified student; this problem already exists in high demand faculties and programmes.

A third factor which influences the discussion of international student enrolment is the belief that many Canadian and permanent resident students resent international students for depriving them of places. This backlash is a mixture of genuine concern and racist feelings. The fact that admissions policies at all universities have guaranteed that such displacement does not happen has not been pointed out strongly enough. The feeling that a backlash will occur if policies are adopted that seem "favourable" to international students inhibits broad-ranging discussion of alternatives.

In this context, the interests of the university in receiving international students, and the students' interests as well, tend to be forgotten. International students are politically a very weak group, probably the weakest in the academic community. No one is particularly worried about how they will react to any given policy. This political imbalance exacerbates underlying racist attitudes.

The administrative and policy questions surrounding international student matters are very complex. There is then all the more reason for us to be very conscious of the influence of the factors we have listed above, of the general influence of racism in our dealings with international students, and in particular with "visible minority" students. The recent concern over the presence of international students has ostensibly focussed on their numbers; and the response of the majority of provincial governments has been to raise fees. But if all international students could pay the "full cost" of their education here, if in effect education could be marketed to the world, would the concern over numbers disappear? We don't think so.

Treating education as a commodity is not an adequate response to the demand from international students. The discussion and action in response to the growth in international student demand have largely been undertaken by politicians and administrators, whose primary concerns are not with the quality of education. Politicians worry about the spending of tax moneys and how it will affect their election prospects. Administrators both in governments and universities worry about running things efficiently enough to keep the politicians happy.

Neither group has much direct or regular contact with international students, nor is either primarily concerned with their interests and welfare. In these circumstances, stereotypical views of what "the international students are like" abound. Participa-

tion in the discussion by those who actually work with the students — their teachers — has been sorely lacking, with a few exceptions. While university faculty are no freer than the rest of Canadian society, they work directly with international students, and are concerned with the central point of it all: the quality of the education all students receive. Even the liberal circles that generally favour the admission of international students are not free from racist undertones. Policy documents such as *The Right Mix*, while well-intended, ignore this

disturbing element and thereby help to sanction it, albeit unconsciously.

We hope that the recently begun discussions in CAUT and OCUFA will lead to more balanced consideration of the difficulties faced by international students in Canadian society, as well as to a more genuine understanding of their contribution to our academic and social life.

For more on international students, see page 7 in this issue.

Support for students...p.7

other student. I am not asking in this way to put them outside the work-force. I am asking about specific work outlets.

Lloyd Axworthy: Mr. Chairman, the member from Kingston and the Islands has opened up a subject which I would have to admit I have been becoming increasingly concerned about over the last several months. If she will indulge me for a moment, I will try a somewhat broader answer, because I am concerned that with the combination of a number of other countries providing almost prohibitive rules for students to enter into their universities — even in places like the United Kingdom, which has always been a Mecca for foreign education, they are providing very severe restrictions — and with the very clear pattern now in many Canadian universities of providing for higher fee rates and differential fee rates, the costs of foreign students coming to Canada are becoming prohibitive, particularly for poorer countries. In circumstances where I visited those countries, many of which have had longstanding relations with this country and have looked upon Canada as a place where they could send students for higher training and education, they are recognizing they can no longer afford to do so. I think that is, frankly, self-destructive, not only in terms of our commitment as a strong advocate in the north-south dialogue, but also probably in our own self-interests as a nation, where we are trying to establish a range of contacts and affiliations with people from around the world who are open to our ideas and our outlooks. If we totally close our schools off to them, then

we will be the poorer for it.

It is not something we have much power to control, because fees and so on are set by provincial authorities. But I am deeply concerned about this movement and whether we should be looking at some alternative scholarship program through CIDA or others. I would dearly love to find an answer.

I can say as well that I have been visited recently by several academic groups who have recommended to me that we provide, through the immigration procedures, ways of helping students, particularly in the technical field — engineering and others — where the demand is very great. We are looking at that now. I just met — a month ago, I guess — with the deans of sciences and graduate studies from the University of Toronto, for example, who are also very concerned about this issue.

In the larger sense I think it is an issue about which I am becoming quite concerned and which I have discussed with our officials to see what recourse we might have. Other than doing some jaw-boning, there is not a lot that we can do under our act.

But, on the specific question you asked, we do allow foreign students to work where it is demonstrated that they would not adversely affect the employment of Canadian students and Canadians. Now, I would suppose that in the situation you described, where the employment would be perhaps that of a teaching assistant or working in one of the service or maintenance activities in any university or college, that would really be a choice that would first have to be made by that institution; if they felt that they were prepared to offer that, then we would look upon that sympathetically.

University of Alberta

THE MACTAGGART FELLOWSHIPS

The MacTaggart Fellowships have recently been established by the University of Alberta to support promising Canadian junior academics in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The Fellowship offers an opportunity for junior academics to develop further their research skills and record of accomplishments while maintaining their commitment to teaching.

Four Fellows will be appointed this year. The Fellowship offers financial remuneration at the level of Assistant Professorship and provides for a removal allowance and the usual benefits. Initial appointment is three years with the possibility of a two-year re-appointment.

Academics in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and in related applied fields, who are fully qualified for junior Assistant Professorships are eligible to apply. The related applied fields include the following: Business, Education, Home Economics, Law, Library Science, Nursing, and Physical Education.

Applications must be received by November 30, 1982 and should include the following: A brief description of the proposed area of research, the names and addresses of three referees, a curriculum vitae, and one or more recent publications. Applications should be directed to:

Dr. R.D. Bercov
Associate Vice-President (Academic)
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J9

Fellows will be notified by March 1, 1983, with the appointment to be effective on July 1.

Political tests, hard times expected to hurt Polish universities

by Sue Masterman

The prospects are dim for a return to normal at Poland's universities when classes resume in the fall.

Applications to universities and other institutions of higher education reportedly are down sharply from less troubled times, and the number of students who do not intend to return to classes in the fall is said to be extraordinary.

Most observers attribute the declines to Poland's economic crisis and to fears that the universities face further political oppression.

Many students say they are unwilling to study in a system where almost all lectures are compulsory and where performance in "political education" classes is more important than performance in the traditional academic subjects.

Martial-law regulations have removed many of the features that made university life agreeable. All extracurricular activities have been banned, and the campuses are

locked after teaching hours.

Among students and faculty members there appears to be a pervasive fear of informers and the secret police.

"The students are apathetic and despondent, and see little future in what they are doing," said a professor at a provincial university who, like most academics in Poland willing to talk to Western reporters, wished to remain anonymous.

"Solidarity had its roots in the working class and came only later to the universities," he said. As a result, he added, the students with whom he has spoken have shown little interest in reviving support for the independent trade union on the campuses.

"They feel it is not their obligation to jeopardize their studies by reviving it," he said.

There have been scattered reports that some university rectors and department chairmen are resisting the "political

verification" process established by the government to root out incompetent faculty members and assure the political reliability of those who remain. However, the process is well along at most institutions, and some faculty members reportedly have been required to sign declarations of loyalty to the government.

According to sources in Warsaw, the rectors of the university and the polytechnic institution in Gdansk have successfully resisted the campaign thus far.

In such an atmosphere, the mood among faculty members and those students who have not left for the summer is one of profound depression.

For faculty members, many of the benefits of academic life, including travel abroad, are no longer attainable.

Faced with dramatic increases in the cost of living, many of the faculty members say they don't see how they can make ends meet.

The students who intend to continue their studies have had to work hard to make up for time lost when the universities were closed during the first months of martial law.

In the meantime, officials of the Roman Catholic Church have confirmed that all of the women interned when martial law was declared last December have been released, as have most of the 1,227 men who were promised their freedom by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in a speech on July 22.

All interned members of the Polish Academy of Sciences are also believed to have been freed, although church officials, to whom the internees report personally or by phone upon their release, have not received absolute confirmation in a few cases.

The relaxation of martial-law regulations announced by General Jaruzelski has opened the way for Polish professors once again to accept invitations to lecture abroad.

However, the procedure for obtaining the necessary passport is so cumbersome and time-consuming that in many cases by the time permission is granted, the dates for the lecture tour have come and gone. In addition, such tours often must be financed by sponsoring organizations in other countries, since there are strict limits on the amount of money Poles may withdraw for foreign travel from their own accounts.

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U.S. warned against putting limits on scholars

Government attempts to restrict the activities of researchers and visiting scholars at universities in the name of national security may have a permanent adverse effect on society's interest in academic freedom and lead to erosion in the country's military capability, according to a panel of the American Association of University Professors.

"Academic freedom can scarcely fulfill its role in contributing to the general welfare, including national security, if those professionals engaged in research are prevented from learning the results of investigations carried out by colleagues in this country and abroad," said the A.A.U.P.'s Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure.

"In our view, the public's interest in academic freedom may be compromised only when the open communication of nonclassified information poses great risks of substantial harm so immediate that there is no way to guard against them except by restricting such communication."

The association established the committee to study the issue after a number of government officials proposed that university researchers limit exchanges of scientific information as a way of decreasing the amount of technological information available to the country's military adversaries.

The panel acknowledged that researchers had a "moral obligation" to inform the government about discoveries that could endanger the national security before they publish the results of their research.

But, it said, "the record of college and university researchers as a group does not

justify the suspicion that they will not act responsibly in this regard."

"Attempts to codify such moral obligations," it warned, "whether through legislation, administrative regulation, or other means, are not likely to succeed ... and are likely to do considerable damage, both to our traditions of openness and to the effectiveness of our scientific and engineering efforts."

An executive order signed by President Reagan in April, giving federal officials more power to classify information for national-security reasons, may limit academic freedom, the panel said.

The government's Information Security Oversight Office published a final rule to carry out the order in the June 25 issue of the *Federal Register*.

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Notes from Washington

We regret to report that Josh Horton, the author of "Notes from Washington," died this summer after a brief illness. The column will resume as soon as a replacement can be found.

AAUP's List of Censured Administrations

South Dakota State Colleges and Universities under South Dakota State Board of Regents (September, 1961, pp. 247-255).....	1962
Censure was voted specifically on the Board of Regents of Education of the State of South Dakota, with respect to a case which occurred at South Dakota State University. Censure was not directed against the local or central administrative officers. The 1982 Annual Meeting determined that the Regents also now have sole responsibility with respect to a case which occurred in 1966 at Northern State College (September, 1968, pp. 306-313).	1963
Grove City College (Pennsylvania) (March, 1963, pp. 15-24).....	1963
College of the Ozarks (Arkansas) (December, 1963, pp. 352-359).....	1964
Censure was voted specifically on the Board of Trustees, and not on the institution's administration officers.	1965
Nebraska State Colleges (December, 1964, pp. 347-354).....	1965
Censure was voted specifically on the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges, with respect to a case which occurred at Wayne State College. Censure was not directed against the local or central administrative officers.	1968
Amarillo College (Texas) (September, 1967, pp. 292-302).....	1968
Southern University (Louisiana) (March, 1968, pp. 14-24).....	1968
Troy State University (Alabama) (September, 1968, pp. 298-305).....	1969
Frank Phillips College (Texas) (December, 1968, pp. 433-438).....	1969
Central State University (Oklahoma) (March, 1969, pp. 66-70).....	1969
Laredo Junior College (Texas) (December, 1970, pp. 398-404).....	1971
Southern Arkansas University (March, 1971, pp. 40-49).....	1971
Blinn College (Texas) (April, 1976, pp. 78-82).....	1976
Onondaga Community College (New York) (June, 1971, pp. 167-174).....	1972
Armstrong State College (Georgia) (March, 1972, pp. 69-77).....	1972
Colorado School of Mines (March, 1973, pp. 73-79).....	1973
McKendree College (Illinois) (March, 1973, pp. 86-92).....	1973
Rider College (New Jersey) (March, 1973, pp. 93-100).....	1973
Camden County College (New Jersey) (September, 1973, pp. 356-362).....	1974
Voorhees College (South Carolina) (March, 1974, pp. 82-89).....	1974
Virginia Community College System (April, 1975, pp. 30-38).....	1975
Concordia Seminary (Missouri) (April, 1975, pp. 49-59).....	1975
Houston Baptist University (April, 1975, pp. 60-64).....	1975
Murray State University (Kentucky) (December, 1975, pp. 322-328).....	1976
Arizona State University (April, 1976, pp. 55-69).....	1976
Marquette University (Wisconsin) (April, 1976, pp. 83-94).....	1977
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (December, 1976, pp. 364-368).....	1977
City University of New York (April, 1977, pp. 60-81).....	1977
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences (Iowa) (April, 1977, pp. 82-87).....	1977
Wilkes College (Pennsylvania) (April, 1977, pp. 88-93).....	1977
State University of New York (August, 1977, pp. 237-260).....	1978
University of Detroit (March, 1978, pp. 36-54).....	1978
Phillips County Community College (Arkansas) (May, 1978, pp. 93-98).....	1978
University of Maryland (May, 1979, pp. 213-227).....	1979
University of Texas of the Permian Basin (May, 1979, pp. 240-250).....	1979
Wingate College (North Carolina) (May, 1979, pp. 251-256).....	1979
Olivet College (Michigan) (April, 1980, pp. 140-150).....	1980
Nichols College (Massachusetts) (May, 1980, pp. 207-212).....	1980
Bridgewater State College (Massachusetts) (April, 1981, pp. 86-95).....	1981
Harris-Stowe State College (Missouri) (May, 1981, pp. 133-142).....	1981
Yeshiva University (New York) (August, 1981, pp. 186-195).....	1982
Eastern Oregon State College (May-June, 1982, pp. 1a-8a).....	1982

BARGAINING TALK NÉGOCIATIONS

by Howard Snow

MOUNT ALLISON University has achieved certification. Readers of the column will recall that the Mount Allison Faculty Association applied to the New Brunswick Industrial Relations Board for certification more than a year ago. Many of the preliminary issues were dealt with fairly rapidly. It was clear that the Faculty Association qualified as a union under the Act, that the unit applied for was appropriate for collective bargaining, that the Association had the support of a majority of the members in that unit and that with one exception the Industrial Relations Board was prepared to certify. That one exception was a claim being advanced by the Board of Regents at Mount Allison that every faculty member in the university was "managerial".

Collective bargaining legislation provides for unions to represent "employees". Those employees who exercise managerial authority are excluded from the bargaining unit. In all other Canadian universities that line between "employees" and "Managers" has been drawn at the level of Deans of faculties and Directors of schools. Deans and Directors have been excluded as being managerial and those below that rank been included as being employees. Thus department heads or chairmen are included elsewhere. In the United States the situation had been largely the same until a recent decision (1980) of the United States Supreme Court. In a decision involving Yeshiva University in New York City, the United States Supreme Court declared that faculty members at "mature" private universities such as Yeshiva were managerial under the U.S. National Labour Relations Act. That Act is the statute on which most collective bargaining legislation in Canada is based. Thus decisions in the U.S. have some impact here. It was on the basis of this decision that the Mount Allison Board of Regents claimed the faculty at that university were managerial.

Following many days of hearings spread over approximately one year on this issue and extensive written briefs, the New Brunswick Industrial Relations Board resoundingly rejected the argument as being applicable at Mount Allison. In dealing with the Yeshiva claim, the New Brunswick Board stated:

It is our view that the Yeshiva decision, closely split, based on a university structure substantially different from Mount Allison is interesting but not of such clarity and thrust as to influence our reasoning in any meaningful way. We have... considerable respect for the minority position as set forth by Justice Brennan. It is also obvious from the evidence that it will be a long time before the fallout of the Yeshiva decision will be fully rationalized, clarified and understood below the border.

As a result of finding that faculty at Mount Allison were employees, the Board issued a certificate to the Mount Allison Faculty Association.

Negotiations

Negotiations at both Laurentian and Windsor for renewal of their collective agreements have run into difficulties. In both sets of negotiations a provincial government conciliator has been appointed and has been unable to bring about a settlement. Both associations will be in a position to go on strike during September. Hopefully a resolution can be found without that being necessary.

Negotiations at St. Boniface College have likewise resulted in the need for assistance from a conciliator. The parties there are, at the time of writing, still engaged in the conciliation process and it appears that progress is being made.

Negotiations at St. Thomas University have become protracted and the Faculty Association has encountered considerable difficulties. It is still too early to tell what the likely outcome there will be.

At Concordia, the Faculty Association, which has been negotiating its first collective agreement for the past year, continues to move towards first contract arbitration. The Quebec legislation includes a provision whereby a union can apply for arbitration in a first collective agreement situation. This is a discretionary remedy which involves first going through the conciliation stage. If the Minister of Labour then agrees to appoint an arbitration board, it is the responsibility of the arbitrators first to determine whether they will in fact arbitrate. This decision is made based on whether or not the negotiations have been carried out in good faith.

In my last column I indicated that the University of WINNIPEG Faculty Association was also moving towards a first contract arbitration. In late August the Faculty Association and University concluded a collective agreement. At the time of writing, I have not yet seen a copy of the agreement. I will report more fully on this in the next column. The Faculty Association is continuing negotiations for its other unit in the Collegiate Institute.

In British Columbia the universities are subject to the compensation stabilization scheme of the provincial government. Acting under this scheme, the University of British Columbia Faculty Association carried their negotiations through arbitration and in a recent award were granted a 9 percent increase plus the progress through the ranks. The arbitration award must still be reviewed by the Compensation Stabilization Commission.

Top academics lean toward left

The most successful university academics are also the most left-wing in their political views, according to a new survey of the opinions of university lecturers in the United States.

Professor Seymour Martin Lipset, senior fellow at the Hoover Institute and one of America's most famous sociologists, says a recent survey of an elite group of 2,500

scholars found them to be more liberal or left-wing than their less distinguished colleagues.

The survey was conducted in 1979 by surveying the opinions of those university academics who were also members of America's leading honorific societies — the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the

Failed coup in Kenya means university closure

Nairobi University has been closed following the recent attempted coup by the Kenyan airforce against the government of Kenyan president, Arap Moi.

Reports suggest the move came immediately after broadcasts by student leaders, expressing support for the coup, were heard on the rebel-held Voice of Kenya radio station.

The government is said to blame university students for much of the looting and ransacking in the hours of uncertainty before the airforce rebels were quashed and order was firmly restored. Many of the 200 people who lost their lives in the fighting are thought to have been students.

The university and the Kenyatta University College, which trains graduate teachers and has also been closed, were the target for government intervention well before the coup.

The selection of lecturers for the two institutions would be taken over by the education ministry, it had officially been announced, while tighter controls were to be imposed on textbooks.

President Moi accused some lecturers at the university of teaching the "politics of



Students searched by gov't forces

subversion through books majoring in violence." And in 1980 the University Staff Union and the Nairobi University Students Organization were banned by the government.

In the three months leading up to the failed coup, seven university lecturers were detained with a marked increase in political violence. They have been elected as prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International.

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Turkish rectors purged

Turkey's military ruler General Evren has replaced all but five of the country's university rectors.

Changes had been expected for some time, but they have turned out to be more sweeping than predicted. The appointment of a right-wing hardliner to the top job at Ankara University is likely to prove especially controversial.

In total, 22 new rectors were named — 14 for existing universities and eight for universities due to come into existence shortly as proposed by the Higher Education Council.

Under legislation introduced last November, the head of state appoints all university rectors, choosing them from short lists provided by the HEC, for a five-year tenure.

Most of the new appointments were uncontroversial. General Evren did not use his option of appointing non-academics, and the rector of the nation's largest university at Istanbul, Professor Cem'i Demiroglu, retained his seat.

There were some surprises, however.

Professor Hasan Saglam and Semih Tezcan were removed from their posts at Hacettepe and Bosphorus universities in spite of their close links with HEC chairman Professor Ihsan Dogramaci. But the large number of changes makes it difficult to suggest anyone was victimized.

The choice of Professor Tarik Somer for the rectorship of Ankara University has raised a few eyebrows. As rector of the Middle East Technical University in the mid-1970s, Professor Somer dismissed 25 lecturers, apparently for political reasons.

He is also alleged to have favoured extreme rightists in the appointment of non-academic staff. In 1974-75, students boycotted lectures for six months in protest against his activities.

Professor Somer replaces Professor Turkan Akyol, Turkey's first woman rector and a staunch opponent of the recent upheavals in higher education policy.

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American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering and the National Academy of Education.

Writing in the summer issue of *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Professor Lipset says members of the academies were more likely than the rest of the university world to describe themselves as Democrats and to have voted for McGovern or Carter in the 1972 and 1976 presidential elections.

The elite scholars were also more likely than their colleagues to disagree with the statement that "the private business system in the United States works better than any other system devised for advanced industrial societies."

Professor Lipset's results confirm the

conclusion of previous studies that academics in general tend to be more liberal than any other occupational group, including manual workers.

But the new survey is the first to find that those academics in honorific societies are, in turn, more liberal than their university colleagues. This group is particularly influential, with more than 72 per cent having acted as government advisers and nearly half having advised large national corporations.

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The conservative faction on the Parliamentary Sub-Committee pushes "business-as-usual" trade over human rights.

Canada's search for a Latin America policy

by Bob Thomson

Canada's relations with Latin America and the Caribbean is an issue coming under increasing public scrutiny.

Since its hearings began in March 1981, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Canada's Relations with Latin America and the Caribbean has received presentations from a wide range of business, church, human rights, civil service, trade union, academic and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) which have interests in the region.

When the Sub-Committee requested an extension of its life at the end of April 1982 and was refused unanimous consent in Parliament by a faction of the Conservative caucus, MP's were swamped by a deluge of mail and telephone calls in support of the Sub-Committee and its work. One Conservative office said the in-flow was equivalent to letters of complaint about the Liberal budget.

Despite this public support, a dissident group of Conservative MP's engineered the replacement of 'Red Tory' Doug Roche by the more conservative former Treasury Board President, Sinclair Stevens, thus breaking the unity and possibly the effectiveness of the Sub-Committee.

The split in Tory ranks, together with External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan's vacillations on El Salvador early last year, are symptoms of the dual nature of Canada's situation in the world economy and of our relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. On the one hand, the economy (and therefore much of our foreign policy) is dominated by trade and investment relations with the huge U.S. economy. On the other hand, a growing sense of nationalism and increasingly overt U.S. efforts to shift the burden of international recession onto other parts of the world economy, are forcing Canadian policy makers to take issue with our powerful neighbours. The division of the economy between resource and manufacturing interests, between foreign subsidiaries and domestic producers, and between export and domestic/regional markets, makes co-ordination of policy difficult. This has allowed U.S. interests to unduly influence Canadian foreign policy in many areas, most notably in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Trade benefits Canada

In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, Canada has an advantage in its trade of manufactured goods with the region, an important factor in its efforts to offset the imbalance of trade with the U.S.A. in manufactured products. Since the prices of manufactured goods tend to rise faster than those of the primary materials which Canada imports from Latin

America, the balance of trade, numbers of jobs generated and the general flow of resources are to Canada's benefit; whereas the opposite holds true for its economic relations with the U.S.A.

For example, Canadian exports of end products were 22 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 1.7 per cent of total Canadian exports for the U.S.A., Western Europe and Latin America/the Caribbean respectively in 1980. However, exports of end products grew by 8 per cent, +45 per cent and +30 per cent respectively to those same regions between 1974 and 1980, making manufactured exports to Latin America and the Caribbean a dynamic area in Canada's trade. Canadian exports to the U.S.A. were 35 per cent end products in 1980 whereas our imports of U.S. end products were 64 per cent of imports from the U.S.A. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 34 per cent of our exports to the region in 1980 were end products while only 7 per cent of our imports were end products and 80 per cent were raw materials.

Second in importance

Thus while Canadian trade and investment relations in Latin America and the Caribbean are small when compared to those with the U.S.A., the growth and size of these relations are second only to those with Western Europe in their importance as an offset to relations with the U.S.A.

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee initially chose to emphasize human rights in its approach to our relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, thereby taking a distinctly different stance from that of the Reagan Administration in Washington. This caused a degree of discomfort in the Department of External Affairs. Officials there fear that public confrontation over sensitive issues such as Central America could complicate negotiations over other areas such as the National Energy Plan, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the U.S.'s attempts at extraterritorial application of its trade restrictions with the Soviet Bloc. The seriousness of tensions in these areas was demonstrated by Mr. MacGuigan's criticisms of U.S. economic and foreign policy on August 3, 1982, following his first meeting with the new U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz. On that occasion, Mr. MacGuigan noted that Canada will not be a scapegoat for U.S. economic distress.

Contrary to the U.S. analysis of the region's problems, which focus primarily on security, east-west tensions and "the magic of the marketplace," the Sub-Committee recognized that extreme maldistribution of wealth and widespread and sustained abuse of human rights lie behind much of the political and economic malaise in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Sub-Committee, in its December

1981 interim report to Parliament, identified five important issue areas in Canada's relations with the region: human rights; trade and investment; development and development assistance; immigration and refugees; and the search for stability.

In contrast to U.S. policy, the Sub-Committee recognized: the need for international pressure on states which violate human rights; the need to increase our imports of manufactured goods from the region and thus redress structural imbalances in trade; the need for a balance between both private and public investment instead of a narrow focus on the former; the need to direct aid to lower income groups and countries and to stress internal and international reforms to reduce gross inequalities; the need to treat the growing refugee problem (especially in Central America) as a failure in the development process and not merely a political problem requiring military solutions; and finally, the need to recognize unequal, unjust social structures and not "alien ideologies," as the root of instability in the region.

While this report was favourably received by a broad range of Canadian churches, trade unions, academic institutions and NGO's and by some business interests, a group of Conservative MP's began to take issue with the Sub-Committee and to put forward viewpoints which coincide closely with those of the U.S.A. This group strongly supports the use of private investment and deregulation of the economy as the solution to the current economic crisis. As a result of this split in the Conservative ranks, Doug Roche and Mike Forrestall were replaced by Sinclair Stevens and John Crosbie on the Sub-Committee, in return for Tory unanimity in extending the Sub-Committee's life.

These changes have had their effect on the work of the Sub-Committee. Officials close to the Sub-Committee have said that Sinclair Stevens has been placing material on record which is virtually off the telex machine at the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa. In their most recent interim report, in July 1982, the committee had difficulty reaching a consensus, and while three Conservatives accepted the report, seven other Tories submitted a minority report claiming that the majority report lacks continuity and coherence and is not substantiated with evidence.

Ideological conflict

The July 1982 interim report of the Sub-Committee maintains the December 1981 emphasis on human rights and basic needs, and brings forward the Sub-Committee's study of specific situations in Central America, Cuba and Haiti. However, while the first report was adopted unanimously by both the Sub-Committee and the Standing Committee on External Affairs and

National Defence, the dissenting opinions introduced a strong ideological conflict into the work of the Sub-Committee. These dissenting opinions reflect the minority's preference for discussion of assistance to private Canadian trade and investment interests over human rights, and an acceptance of the U.S. preoccupation with East-West tensions in Central America and the Caribbean.

The Sub-Committee, in its July 1982 Report to Parliament, recommended that the power and influence of the Canadian state can and should be used to protect human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean. In its study of the effectiveness of Canadian aid to Haiti, the Sub-Committee recommended changes which would reduce Canadian support for a repressive state through the channeling of aid via multilateral institutions which have greater leverage against corruption and via NGO's which are closer to the realities of Haitian life.

In Guyana, where the Sub-Committee noted that (as in Haiti) political repression is rampant, Canada is the largest Western aid donor and second overall after Trinidad. CIDA is about to hire a financial advisor who will have as part of his or her responsibilities, the monitoring of Guyana's finances, much along the lines attempted by the IMF and the World Bank in Haiti. It would appear that Canada is getting closer to formally recognizing political conditions and human rights in its relations with the region, and at the same time moving away from the highly informal approach of the past which often left our position vague and not subject to clear criteria. In this regard, the Sub-Committee's recommendation of an annual review and monitoring process with respect to human rights is to be applauded.

Stalking horse

The December report, in its section on Trade and Investment, focused on the need to increase the manufacturing content of exports from Latin America and the Caribbean and to balance private with public investment. In the July report, the Sub-Committee looks at the problems facing the region's industrial development and the difficulties in attracting foreign capital in the face of structural inability to generate local savings. Here the dissident group of Conservative MP's, together with certain Canadian business interests in the Canadian Association for Latin America and the Caribbean (CALAC), seem to have been able to introduce that favourite stalking horse of Canadian exporters, government subsidies to allow Canadian industry to compete in international markets.

Appendix C of the July 1982 report tables a proposal from Michael Lubbock, Founding Executive Director of CALAC, to establish a Canadian Overseas Investment Agency (COIA). The Sub-Committee recommended that the government examine this and other means of promoting Canadian joint ventures in third world countries, and particularly in the Caribbean and Cen-

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tral America.

In her commissioned report to the Sub-Committee, Dr. Karl Levitt of McGill University points to the over-protection of Canadian industry and the difficulties and higher costs which this imposes on proposed industrial co-operation programs. She also notes the complaints of Caribbean governments concerning non-tariff, administrative barriers to their non-traditional exports and the degree to which Canadian business and other interests take shelter in the many niches of the Ottawa bureaucracy. CALAC is seen to be the means by which these subsidies to Canadian business are channelled, using Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) funds.

Canadian industry, in many areas, is uncompetitive because of its position in the North American economy. With a high percentage of foreign (mostly American) ownership, Canadian producers tend to focus on the relatively smaller, protected, Canadian market and to export to those less profitable areas which U.S. parent companies do not reserve for their U.S. plants. Here again, the dual nature of Canada's position in the international economy has an impact on its relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic policy is dominated by Canada's need to gain in trade from other economies what it loses in its trade with the U.S.A. As noted earlier, Latin America and the Caribbean are second in importance to Western Europe in the growth and size of Canada's manufactured exports which offset the imbalance in its U.S. trade.

One reason for the growth of manufactured exports to Latin America and the Caribbean has been rapid economic growth in the region during the past three decades. In their commissioned report to the Sub-Committee, the CERLAC group at York University in collaboration with David Pollock of Carleton University, cautioned however, that "strictly speaking, Latin America has not experienced 'development', but rather a much narrower transformation in which income distribution, employment, nutrition, housing and political participation reflect critical inequalities." This has created upper and middle income groups capable of importing manufactured consumer goods and has stimulated the establishment of heavily protected import substitution industries which require imported capital goods.

The lowest 40-60 per cent of income earners however, have seen their real incomes stagnate or even drop. The persistence of massive poverty has been accompanied by an unprecedented escalation of social and political conflicts and the systematic violation of basic human rights as elite groups attempt to maintain their positions through repression.

Canadian trade officials have attempted to capitalize on this rapid economic growth by strengthening relations with the newly industrialized countries of Latin America such as Brazil and Mexico. These countries are also interested in sources of technology and capital other than the U.S. as they emerge as regional, and in some areas, international powers in their own right. This is even more so in the wake of the Falklands/Malvinas war.

One area which the Sub-Committee identified in December 1981 for further study is the question of whether or not Canada should seek full membership in the Organization of American States (OAS). The July interim report did not deal with this in a substantive way as MP's must still consider the substantial realignments of the entire inter-American "system" caused by the Falklands/Malvinas war. These realignments have raised serious questions about the relevance of the OAS to inter-

American dialogue. The Parliamentary Sub-Committee has indicated that, in the absence of an acceptable regional forum, Canada should support the establishment of a suitable mechanism whereby tensions can be discussed and resolved peacefully.

With anti-American feelings running so high in the wake of U.S. support for Great Britain in the recent conflict, there are indications that Latin Americans want to exclude the U.S. from the OAS, or move OAS headquarters out of Washington or both. The CIA and National Security Council's public admissions of clandestine activities and U.S. manipulation of its relations with Latin America do not make it easier for states with even faintly nationalistic pretensions, or with nationalistic oppositions of all political shades, to maintain openly friendly relations with the United States. One example of this is Venezuela's very recent attempts to join the Non-Aligned Movement, improve its relations with Cuba and shed its image in some quarters as a gendarme for the U.S. in the Caribbean.

In addition to the political consequences of the Falklands/Malvinas crisis, heighten-

ed flood of cheap imports further aggravating balance of payments problems has been the experience in Jamaica where these policies have been implemented with vigour for almost two years now, with nowhere near the expected results.)

U.S. incentives to capital will encourage the promotion of U.S. controlled consumer goods industries geared to the U.S. market. The reduction of social welfare spending, corporate taxes, and mining royalties, will all render U.S. activities in the region even more profitable, while the benefits of this activity to the local populations will be close to nil.

Caribbean politicians have been critical of the CBI's emphasis on stimulation of private investment, noting that most, if not all Caribbean states first require assistance for public expenditures on infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water, before they can attract private investment. President Reagan's \$3.5 million five day Caribbean "working holiday" in April 1982, with all of its disruptive security and communications arrangements, antagonized public opinion in the Eastern Caribbean which was initially slated to receive only \$10 million under the CBI. The U.S. Congress revised this to \$28 million and reduced the

Canada. We shut down our offices in Toronto; we promote from New York. Canadian businesses refer decisions to the U.S., so why not deal with those who make the decisions."

Caribbean efforts at industrialization and greater self-reliance are not furthered by Canadian development assistance programs which stress agricultural exports and tourism over food production and local consumer goods. While somewhat more flexible than USAID, CIDA still overemphasises export-led growth models over a more balanced approach to satisfaction of basic needs; improved income distribution, mass consumer goods production and increased local processing of domestic materials and goods for export.

The English-speaking Caribbean is one area where Canada has some influence as a result of long historical ties in trade, banking, tourism and immigration. While none of these areas is especially important in terms of its significance to either side, a long established network of relations has led Caribbean states to regard Canada as a potential, less aggressive, alternative partner to the U.S. in the region. Dr. Levitt's report shows clearly that Caribbean leaders are disappointed in Canada's failure to meet these hopes, despite Ottawa's proclamation of a "special relationship" and a doubling of our aid budget for the region last year.

While economic interests have tended to be the dominant force in Canada's relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, a whole range of other interest groups have grown throughout the 1970's which have considerable political, if not economic, influence. Church, academic, NGO labour and human rights organizations have become increasingly active in the region and have become articulate and relatively well organized constituencies which Ottawa can no longer ignore. It was the forceful presentations of these groups which created a large element of unity around the Sub-Committee's first interim report. It was the threat which these groups represent to "business-as-usual" conduct of Canadian foreign policy in Latin America and the Caribbean that triggered the dissenting minority report and renewed efforts to put private trade and investment issues over human rights as the focus of the Sub-Committee's work.

Many members of Canadian religious organizations have worked for years in Latin America and the Caribbean. Many of these church people have identified with the new liberation theology and have joined the "preferential option for the poor" of the new church in the region. In Canada, they give expression to their concerns through social justice groups such as the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, the Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America and the Comité Chrétien pour les Droits Humains.

With the spectacular growth of production by transnational corporations on a global scale, the Canadian labour movement has become increasingly interested in international issues such as the links between Inco's \$250 million nickel mine in Guatemala and the reduction of its operations in Sudbury. Canadian academics organized the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) in 1969 and have research and professional links with many regional institutions.

Non-Governmental organizations funded 292 projects worth over \$26 million in Central America and South America in 1977-78, with \$8.3 million of that total coming from CIDA. In addition, NGOs carry out education programs across Canada which focus on their international work and attempt to raise the awareness of Canadians of global development issues. An unusual degree of media attention to civil strife in Central America and the Falklands/Malvinas war has increased public interest in the region. This has raised



Photo — Gerald Utting

ed nationalism and insecurity about U.S. support will undoubtedly spawn a new era of economic protectionism, as Latin American nations attempt to increase their individual and collective self-reliance. That the U.S. will oppose this tendency is evident in the thrust of the Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The CBI, with its attempt to the U.S. development assistance to reduced government social welfare expenditures and increased incentives for U.S. and local private investment, has caused concern about American objectives in Central America and the Caribbean. Simultaneously Canada's support for Britain over the Falklands/Malvinas and its endorsement of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, have raised new regional concerns about Canada's intentions in Latin America.

A critical reaction to the CBI is contained in the following report from Central America Update (June 1982):

The Reagan plan is inadequate in the short-term and disastrous in the long-run. The levels of supplementary aid offered for 1981 cannot begin to come to terms with the balance-of-payments crisis in the region. The Caribbean basin will have a \$4 billion deficit this year (as compared to additional U.S. aid of only \$355 million). The free trade proclamation has little significance in that 87 per cent of Caribbean exports already enter the U.S. duty free. The deregulation of economies and the end of industrial subsidies will ensure the collapse of already fragile local industrial sectors. (A

commitment to El Salvador from \$128 million to \$75 million. The exclusion of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada from the plan and the strict tying of trade and investment components to U.S.-dictated economic policies giving priority to the private sector, have injected strong ideological tones into the CBI. This is despite the call by regional leaders for an acceptance of political pluralism and a zone of peace in the Caribbean.

Canada has linked itself closely to the Caribbean Basin Initiative through its presence at the Bahamas meeting last summer which heralded the Plan without prior consultation with the proposed recipients. In her report to the Sub-Committee, Dr. Karl Levitt noted that many Caribbean leaders openly questioned Canada's independence from U.S. foreign policy and our objectives as a result of the paternalism and lack of consultation prevalent in External Affairs' dealings with the region.

Another Caribbean complaint about Canadian relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean, as noted above, concerns the difficulties experienced in gaining access to Canadian markets for manufactured or semi-processed goods, as opposed to the easy entry of traditional exports of primary materials such as sugar. Dr. Levitt quotes the Barbadian Trade Minister as saying that:

"The Canada/CARICOM Trade Agreement is a fantastic public relations exercise... It is difficult for us to get investment from

PHOTO: Sub-Committee members meet with members of the ruling junta in Nicaragua during their tour of Central America in January, 1982.

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Canada is generous to refugees fleeing leftist regimes, but not to those escaping the oppression of the right-wing governments of Latin America

The Central American refugee crisis

by Gerald E. Dirks

Canadians have traditionally stereotyped the Western hemisphere south of the United States as a backward, impoverished region governed by corrupt and oppressive militaristic or feudalistic regimes.

Except for a few missionaries and even fewer businessmen, Canadians until recently seldom travelled beyond the seaside resorts of Mexico or the Caribbean islands. At the same time, few Latin Americans ever visited or sought to immigrate to Canada. These conditions contributed to the ignorance of Canadians concerning matters affecting the South and Central American republics.

With the violent overthrow in 1973 of Salvador Allende by the Chilean military with the covert support of American interests, and with the subsequent terrorization and imprisonment of thousands of Chileans, Canadians were shocked out of their lethargy towards Latin American events. Since then, circumstances in countries closer to Canada, beginning in Nicaragua and El Salvador but not confined to those states, have resulted in more Canadian interest in and involvement with refugees in particular.

In most respects, the countries of Central America have the characteristics of less developed states. They depend primarily upon the sale of tropical agricultural commodities for whatever income can be made, have rapidly growing, ill educated and poorly fed populations, expanding urban communities with the associated problems of burgeoning cities, and lack an effective social and economic infrastructure. The resulting problems are exacerbated by the fact that the land, especially in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, is owned by a small percentage of the people, with the majority of the rural population being tenants.

Exploited and oppressed

The reasons behind the political instability and rising level of violence in the region are complex and rooted in history and culture. The conditions previously mentioned go far to account for the current turmoil and hostility. The vast disparity in income distribution, combined with an increasing awareness among the young and the landless of their exploited and oppressed condition, promotes conflict between the poor and the dominant families who are determined to remain in their positions of privilege.

The resulting violence in Central America has not been confined to the militants on either side. Tens of thousands of civilians, living on subsistence farms and in rural villages, have become victims, or live in fear of becoming victims, of the terror, brutality and torture practised both by those who would maintain the status quo as well as by those seeking radical changes. The in-

roduction of modern weapons and the training of local people by governments external to the region have served to accelerate the death and destruction.

Among the countries in Central America, Nicaragua, with a privileged elite led by Anastasio Somoza and his family, was the first to experience a major popular uprising which lasted through the mid and late 1970's. By the end of 1979, the guerrilla operations of the reform movement had toppled the corrupt and oppressive Somoza regime. This hard-won success earned by the radicals who held out promises of land reform and social and economic benefits for the people, may have contributed to an emulative process in neighboring countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala, and may yet do so in Honduras.

Military struggle

In the last three years, wide-spread violence in Nicaragua has ended and attention has shifted to El Salvador where a military struggle between forces of change and of reaction has been underway. Repression, terrorism, executions and imprisonments have reached unprecedented levels in that country. In neighboring Guatemala, violence has also escalated although on a lesser scale.

According to estimates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the consequent upheaval has caused at least 300,000 El Salvadorans and Guatemalans to flee from their homelands in search of at least a temporary haven.

At present, El Salvador is the most troubled of the Central American republics. Extremist factions at either end of the ideological spectrum have prevented any El Salvadoran government from implementing land reform and human rights programmes. In fact, during 1980 and 1981, the military hardened its position and, according to U.N. and church sources, increased the repression and terror affecting civilians throughout the country.

Organizations in El Salvador, not traditionally involved in the political arena such as the churches, have joined the struggle against oppression, privilege and favouritism. This struggle has seen mounting polarization of positions and a complete unwillingness to compromise by all sides. There is no reason to doubt the reports of the World Council of Churches, the International Red Cross and Amnesty International that tell of thousands of civilian murders carried out by military forces since 1980. The human distress resulting from events throughout this country and to a lesser extent in Guatemala, is obviously enormous.

While some El Salvadorans fled to neighbouring republics in the late seventies, the exodus began to escalate in 1980. During that year, the Office of the United Na-

tions High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the intergovernmental agency established to provide legal protection and material assistance to bonafide refugees, was invited to aid the voluntary organizations already in the field. Honduras, bordering on El Salvador, was the initial destination of thousands of refugees. While more than 30,000 Salvadorans remained in Honduras under United Nations mandate as of May, 1982, thousands more had moved on to other countries in the region or had endeavoured to traverse Mexico and enter the United States.

UNHCR, the International Red Cross and other governmental and non-governmental organizations including churches have all attempted to cope with the human tragedy throughout Central America. In June, 1981, UNHCR made an appeal to all United Nations members to assist materially in resolving the emergency in the region arising out of the El Salvadoran hostilities. At the outset of UNHCR's involvement in October, 1980, its Central American programme was budgeted at \$2.9 million (U.S.). By June, 1981, the projected financial requirements for 1981 had been revised upward to \$9.2 million. These funds were to be spent almost exclusively on immediate care and maintenance programmes with only a small portion directed to longer term projects such as the development of rural agricultural settlements. The budgeted estimate for 1982 for the Central American programme has increased again to \$11.2 million.

To acquire some appreciation of the extent of the problems facing refugees and governments in Central America, Mexico and even the United States, observers from a variety of organizations including the World Council of Churches and, during the spring of 1982, the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission, have toured the area. There is little reason to believe that the conditions which these observers saw refugees exposed to would have improved since their visits. In all probability the number of refugees has increased in the intervening months.

Long-term refugees

Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua together are accommodating at least 25,000 refugees but are able to cope with this influx with the assistance of international agencies. Belize, formerly British Honduras, has received approximately 7,000 Salvadorans. In the absence of refugee camps, construction of rural agricultural communities as a durable solution for long term refugees has been undertaken.

Conditions are less satisfactory, however, in Honduras, one of the primary receiving states for Salvadoran refugees since the onset of the emergency. Such refugees have

been accorded what might at best be described as an ambivalent welcome by the Honduran government. The authoritarian government, which is strongly dominated by the military, has not been disposed to give wholehearted support to Salvadorans fleeing from the forces of a like-minded regime. In fact, Honduras has turned back, or "refouled," many refugees and has permitted Salvadoran government troops to enter its territory in search of suspected guerrillas who may, in truth, be innocent civilians seeking a safe haven.

Outside observers generally concur in the view that conditions for refugees in Honduras have worsened since late 1981 with the result that fewer Salvadorans are choosing to remain there. Agencies such as the UNHCR are being urged to do more to protect those Salvadorans still in Honduras from "refoulement."

Conditions confronting refugees as well as the indigenous population of Guatemala remain largely unknown because the increased level of violence and disorder in that troubled republic has left few reliable sources of information. Many governments outside the region have withdrawn their diplomatic representatives to preserve their safety and even international and voluntary agencies are maintaining only a minimal presence. Salvadorans have by necessity used Guatemala as a state of transit on their way to more secure havens to the north. Moreover, in recent months, sizeable numbers of Guatemalans, estimated by UNHCR to number in excess of 100,000, have themselves fled their homeland for sanctuary in Mexico.

Expelled thousands

Mexico, not originally a state of refuge for Central America's displaced persons, has thus become a state of reception for an unknown number of persons, conceivably in the range of 200,000. Until this year, Mexico had been most reluctant to provide a sympathetic welcome to refugees and had, in fact, expelled thousands to Guatemala during 1980 and 1981. Only in 1982 has the Mexican government become a signatory to the United Nations Convention which deals with the protection and basic rights of bonafide refugees. At present the policy in force in Mexico permits refugees to remain as long as they are not seeking to gain entry to the United States.

Entry into the United States, particularly since 1980, has, however, been the ultimate goal of thousands of Salvadorans and Guatemalans. For many years the United States has had to cope with large numbers of Mexicans and other people from Central America and the Caribbean who see "the land of the free and the home of the brave" as their "promised land." The American Immigration and Naturalization Service suggests that as many as a half million migrants from Latin America annually enter the United States illegally.

The administration of President Reagan does not consider Salvadorans to be bonafide refugees and has since 1980 placed those apprehended in detention centres

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prior to deporting them. Accurate statistics on the numbers sent back to El Salvador are not easily discovered primarily because the Reagan administration is sensitive to the possibility of external criticism of a policy directly in conflict with the protection provisions of the U.N. Convention on Refugee Status to which the American government is a signatory. Nevertheless, figures published in the *Washington Post* indicate that between October, 1980, and September, 1981, 10,473 Salvadorans were returned to their homeland. The vast majority evidently went back after having been threatened and/or cajoled into signing voluntary departure agreements placed before them by American officials. Many were not informed of their rights to claim asylum or to revoke their voluntary departure consent forms.

As this policy demonstrates, the United States' support of the prevailing regime in El Salvador prevents it from granting refugee status to individuals fleeing from that same regime. Despite the American deportation policy, Canadian Immigration officials who toured the American southwest earlier this year learned that as many as 250,000 Central Americans might still be there.

The ever increasing scope of refugee problems in this hemisphere has led to the involvement of governments outside the Central American core and given rise to a variety of responses. The Canadian government, for its part, has proven to be reluctant to participate in the political and diplomatic affairs of the region but has been somewhat more active in mounting and contributing to programmes to assist refugees.

As the Central American region's political turmoil and civil strife grew, the Canadian government officially took little notice. Addressing the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defense in mid 1980, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mark MacGuigan, stated unequivocally that "...The Central American area is not an area of particular concentration of interests for us. We are very heavily involved in the West Indies but we are not heavily involved in any way in Central America and I do not see it as an area in which we have a particular contribution to make." Later, in answering questions before the same Parliamentary committee, the Minister reiterated this view. "I do not think Canada has a role with respect to the countries of Central America... We do not have an historic interest; we have very little involvement."

Throughout this period of mounting unrest in Central America, Canada had diplomatic representatives only in Costa Rica and Mexico and thus was dependent upon information provided by other governments, including the United States, and by non-governmental organizations. Thus Canada has and continues to have problems in acquiring adequate and accurate information about the conditions in the region. By the close of 1980, nevertheless, Canada, while still avoiding what the Minister had described as a political role, had on several occasions expressed concern to the Salvadoran ambassador about obvious and blatant infringements of human rights in his country. To indicate Canada's dissatisfaction with some of the actions of the Salvadoran government, the few assistance programmes which had been funded in that country by the Canadian International Development Agency were suspended.

While the Canadian government has remained relatively aloof from the political debates surrounding events in Central America, the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defense, through a specially created sub-committee on Caribbean and Latin

American affairs, has followed developments by hearing testimony from experts on the region. Moreover, members have undertaken observation missions to the Central American republics to witness conditions in the area. The sub-committee's final report with recommendations is expected to be tabled in Parliament later this year.

To date, the sub-committee has urged the government to take a more vigorous stance on the region's political affairs particularly where governments are guilty of breaches of human rights and it has encouraged Canadian officials to work for the alleviation of the refugee emergency. Sub-committee members have had an ongoing concern over the inadequate protection being accorded to refugees and, in the case of Honduras, the apparently frequent refouling of refugees.

A number of forces and factors within and beyond Canada during 1980 and 1981 have shaped the role this country might most appropriately adopt to assist the more than 250,000 refugees in and near the Central American region. As a member of the Executive Committee of UNHCR, and as a

Minister of Employment and Immigration to initiate a special programme that would suspend many of the prevailing regulations governing the admission of aliens to Canada so that sizeable numbers of Latin American refugees could qualify for entry.

While in principle the Churches agree with UNHCR's policy of seeking to relocate refugees within the Central American region with a view to early repatriation, they have frequently expressed the view that this policy simply has not and is not workable at present. Resettlement of at least a portion of the most endangered refugees in a third country such as Canada, consequently, seemed most desirable and still does today. Thus the government was urged to admit not only refugees with family links here who might already be eligible for sponsorship but also others without established contact in Canada who were leading precarious lives in politically unsafe and insecure areas of Central America.

The Employment and Immigration Minister's response to appeals of this type, while not closing the door to refugees from the troubled region, reflected the govern-

ment's cautious stance. The Minister acknowledged that a state of civil war existed in El Salvador and agreed that Salvadorans and others with family contacts in Canada would be permitted to enter this country under relaxed criteria, but the total numbers from Latin America expected to arrive during 1981 would not exceed 1,000.

immigration officials were present in the Mexico City office to deal with all types of immigration work, leaving them little time to devote to refugee processing. At the time of writing, this situation has improved somewhat but in the view of those Canadian groups familiar with the time required to process applications, the available staff in the Central American region continues to be inadequate.

As the refugee flow into Honduras, Mexico and the United States continued into 1982, the Canadian government decided to dispatch its own team of observers to the region to overcome the problem of inadequate first-hand information. The team's objectives were to discern the extent of the protection problem, to investigate the advisability of refugee resettlement outside the region and to determine if Canadian refugee policy was known to agencies and their staffs working with the displaced persons. Its findings and conclusions merit a brief summary as they reflect the government's concerns and priorities.

While in Honduras, the team discovered that local refugee integration programmes under UNHCR direction were being developed extremely gradually. Some refugees, finding Honduras unsafe, had moved on to other countries. The team suggested that Canada would be willing to accept some of the refugees who had a well founded fear of expulsion or refoulement, provided they passed security screening.

In Mexico, the Canadians learned of the wide use refugees were making of that country not only as a temporary haven but also as a land bridge to the United States. In light of the Mexican policy of interception and expulsion of refugees seeking to pass into the United States, the team indicated that Canada would be prepared to accept some of the refugees using Mexico as a transit state. Canadian immigration officials informed the team that using available personnel, approximately 300 refugees with sponsors and a similar number of unsponsored refugees could be expected to be processed for entry to this country by the end of 1982. The staff limitations of the Canadian immigration office in Mexico City still prevent any officials travelling to those parts of the country where the refugee population, mostly Guatemalan, is greatest.

The situation confronting Central American refugees illegally entering the United States has concerned the Canadian government. Estimates suggest that as many as 250,000 Salvadorans, alone, are at present in the United States. Although a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees, the United States government persists in deporting Salvadorans not to a safe third country but back to their homeland. This action stands in blatant contravention of the United Nations instrument. "Voluntary departures," the label placed on their programme by the U.S. government, takes place without the Salvadorans receiving any form of hearing or judicial appeal.

The Canadian observer team and church leaders acknowledge that Central American refugees have little spontaneous interest in coming to Canada unless the alternative is deportation to their homeland. Since mid 1981, Canadian immigration officials, working out of our Consulates in Dallas and Los Angeles, have endeavoured to initiate processing for the few refugees who seek out these Canadian authorities. On some occasions, the officials have entered American detention centres to interview potentially eligible refugees wishing to gain admission to Canada. These actions are taken with the tacit approval of the American authorities. Yet, the number of refugees arriving in Canada from the United States remains insignificant totalling less than one hundred to date. Canada's willingness to admit some Salvadorans destined for deportation by the American government is not as well known as it might be and this may account in part for the small number seeking to enter Canada.

When it returned to Canada this spring,



Photo — Paul Mably, Oxfam

signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees, Canada has an obligation to pursue policies actively aimed at solving the refugee emergency.

The approach chosen by Canadian officials has involved both contributing financially and in kind to refugee assistance programmes being sponsored by UNHCR and voluntary organizations. It has also involved from time to time, admitting refugees for resettlement in Canada, especially those in danger of expulsion from the states where they have been receiving temporary asylum. For 1982, Canada has agreed to contribute \$22 million in cash and kind to the worldwide programmes of UNHCR, including those in Central America. Other funds, channelled through CIDA, assist the humanitarian operations of voluntary organizations.

Such material assistance notwithstanding, groups traditionally interested in humanitarian causes have pressured the government to admit more Latin American refugees. During the winter of 1980-81, a delegation from the Inter-Church Committee on Refugees, an organization composed of a number of major Christian churches, toured Central America and returned to Canada anxious to secure a substantial change in the nature and extent of this country's participation in refugee aid programmes. Their primary aim was to have Canada admit more of the persecuted and displaced persons. The Inter-Church Committee, therefore, requested the

ment's cautious stance. The Minister acknowledged that a state of civil war existed in El Salvador and agreed that Salvadorans and others with family contacts in Canada would be permitted to enter this country under relaxed criteria, but the total numbers from Latin America expected to arrive during 1981 would not exceed 1,000.

In answering the demands of church and other concerned groups, the government in that year and subsequently has stubbornly held to the view that UNHCR's policy of local resettlement with a view to early repatriation must be sustained. Canada was, nevertheless, prepared to accept a number of those refugees for whom repatriation was deemed inappropriate because of previous political and social activity. Canada in the years since pressure on the government has been mounted, has remained unwilling to adopt any special general scheme for Central American refugees. Instead, the government has opted to help persecutes in search of resettlement opportunities on a case-by-case basis.

The processing of any refugees from Central America has required immigration officials to be in the field to carry out medical and security screening along with other tasks. Fulfilling such requirements has proven to be a slow process as officials have only been in San José, Costa Rica, and Mexico City. Until late in 1981, only two

PHOTO: Salvadorean refugees in a communal kitchen at the Mesa Grande refugee camp in Honduras, August, 1982.

Academic repression in Latin America: the Canadian connection

*Are the Latin American universities "reorganized"
by the military the kinds with which we should
be establishing exchange programmes?*

by Jorge Nef and Liisa North

Canadian university administrators have initiated a major exchange programme for universities in the Americas.

The Inter-American Organization for Higher Education (IOHE), which was created at a congress in Quebec City in October 1980, was billed at its founding as "a non-governmental agency pursuing essentially educational goals ... encouraging mutual help and understanding, and respecting the free discussion of ideas and national policies". The organization is being financially supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Quebec Ministry of Education.

It is a dismaying fact, then, that some of the universities which are founding members of the IOHE, notably those of Chile and Argentina, are being governed by regimes which adhere to political, cultural and developmental philosophies that contradict every tenet of the declared developmental goals of CIDA. Moreover, the educational policies of these regimes run counter to all the ideals and operating norms of Canadian universities.

Executive officers

The organization's executive officers include the President of the University of Quebec, Dr. Gilles Boulet, as President, Dr. François Lorient as Executive Secretary, and the President of York University, Dr. H. Ian Macdonald, as one of nine Vice-Presidents.

Argentine and Chilean university officials figure prominently in the IOHE executive. Four Argentines and three Chileans are members of the 39 person governing council. The President of the Council of Rectors of Argentina, Guillermo Gallo, and the then Rector of the University of Chile, Augustin Toro Dávila, were among the Vice-Presidents chosen at the founding congress in Quebec.

Toro Dávila, a retired Army General, is known in Chile and among human rights organizations elsewhere as an associate of former DINA Director Colonel Manuel Contreras. DINA was the secret police agency established by General Augusto Pinochet following the over-throw of Chile's constitutional government in September 1973. Appropriately known as "Chile's Gestapo," it was responsible for the torture and "disappearance" of literally thousands of people.

DINA acquired international notoriety for the assassination of Allende's exiled Foreign Minister, Orlando Letelier, and his American research associate on

Washington's Embassy Row in the fall of 1976. The international embarrassment and furor created by this terrorist act on foreign soil eventually led to the reorganization of DINA and the dismissal of Colonel Contreras. Out of a government job, Colonel Contreras transferred his public service experience to private enterprise and organized a security business reported to also function as a "protection racket" (*The Nation*, August 30 and September 6, 1980 and the *New York Times*, August 5 and August 12, 1980). General/Rector Toro Dávila is a partner in this commercial undertaking.

Toro Dávila's presence in the IOHE executive is only the tip of the iceberg. At the time of the Quebec meeting, all but one of the Chilean universities were administered by Military Rectors appointed by the regime to carry out its policies in the academic community. There is not only open repression against those deemed "subversive" but also a systematic attempt to dismantle the university as a centre of learning and scholarship.

A similar situation holds in Argentina. According to one observer, "The (military) government appears consciously to be aiming for the disintegration of the public education system" (Caistor, 1978: 22). It is therefore shocking that the first annual congress of the IOHE should have been held in Buenos Aires (November 9-12, 1981) under the auspices of Argentina's Ministry of Education.

A review of the record of repression in Argentine and Chilean universities here is important because university officials from the two countries figure prominently in the primarily Canadian organized and funded IOHE. While the repression of academics has reached appalling levels in a number of other Latin American countries represented in the IOHE, such as Bolivia and Guatemala, the Argentine and Chilean military regimes are infamous for the extensiveness, arbitrariness and brutality of their measures. Indeed, repression of the university and cultural life in general forms part of official policy, systematically applied during the past decade.

Chile

Following the September 1973 coup d'état, all Chilean universities were taken over by the military government and officers were appointed as Rectors and "interveners" to clean out "subversion" from the system of higher education. During the following months, an estimated 18,000 persons were dismissed from the universities. This purge included 30 to 35 percent of the teaching staff, 15 to 18 percent of staff personnel, and 10 to 15 percent of non-academics and humanities were particularly affected, the physical sciences were not spared. For ex-

ample, nearly all the physics and biology professors at the University of Chile in Santiago wound up in exile following the coup.

Arbitrary dismissals continue to the present. The most recent are associated with the reorganization of the university system in accord with a new University Law. It was formulated in secret (parliament having been closed since 1973) and promulgated without consultation in 1981.

Under the new Law, teaching in the humanities and social sciences, together with the basic sciences, will all but disappear. Altogether, twenty-one degree programmes previously available, even if in truncated form, will be eliminated entirely. They range from philosophy, sociology and journalism to marine biology, geology and gynecology. These disciplines will survive as part of higher education only if there is sufficient market demand to provide an incentive for the organization of new private universities. The latter will also have to operate within the regime's restrictive regulations concerning "appropriate" curricula and teaching materials.

The only degree programmes which will be available in the Chilean universities which are now members of the IOHE are: law, architecture, biochemistry, dentistry, agronomy, civil engineering, business and economic sciences, forestry, medicine, veterinary medicine, psychology and pharmacy. In the cultural vision of Chile's military rulers, these are the only disciplines necessary for a well-functioning society.

Repressive policy

The repressive policy and educational philosophy have been implemented in Chile by the very same officials who came to the IOHE congress in Quebec, sit on its governing council and bold vice-presidential positions.

In June 1981, 90 staff members were dismissed from the Catholic University of Chile. At Quebec, this University was represented by Rector Jorge Swett, a retired Admiral identified as "Dr." in the IOHE brochure. Raúl Cardona, Silva Henríquez resigned his position as Chancellor of the Catholic University to protest Admiral Swett's appointment immediately after the coup. Since his forced retirement from the Chancellorship, the Cardinal has become Chairman of a newly created independent humanities and social science research centre, The Academy of Christian Humanism.

Under Church protection, the Academy has brought together a large number of the most distinguished academics purged from the universities. They represent a diversity of disciplines as well as philosophical and political schools. Thus while the Catholic University of Chile has been silenced under the administration of Admiral Swett, the Academy of Christian Humanism has kept critical thought and scholarly life alive,

albeit under severe constraints.

The Academy's member units have received funding from church organizations and development agencies in Western Europe and from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC). It receives no support from the Chilean government, and it is not permitted to organize formal teaching programmes or grant degrees.

In addition to the Academy of Christian Humanism, other smaller independent research centres also function in Chile. They are supported by various international funding agencies. In contrast to the pseudo-university system represented in the IOHE, these centres and the Academy constitute the nucleus of the real university system — one which is firmly rooted in the country's academic traditions.

Free market disciples

At the University of Concepción, represented by Guillermo Cléricus Etcheberry at Quebec, "the entire department of economics was dismissed and a new staff of free market (Friedman) disciples was hired" in 1979 (Sanders, 1981: 13). Then in January 1981, shortly following the Quebec congress, Rector Cléricus presided over the dismissal of nine professors from the Faculty of Legal Science. They included Manuel Sanhueza, a former dean of the faculty who had served in the university for 30 years. Professor Sanhueza had been "chairman of a broad-based private commission of former legislators and lawyers who drafted a constitution as an alternative to the government's constitution" imposed on Chile in 1980 (Street, 1981: 17). Rector Cléricus issued a set of disciplinary regulations for the university in early 1981 which were so drastic that they provoked the protest of even the officially sponsored student organization on campus. The students lamented: "Rector Cléricus seems to be confusing the university with a Prussian correctional institution" (Vicarla, 1981: 39).

At the State Technical University, represented by Rector (retired Army Colonel) Eugenio Reyes Tastes at Quebec, 51 teachers were fired in January 1981. Likewise, at the University of the North in Antofagasta (among the founding members of the IOHE), 17 professors were dismissed in March 1981.

At the University of the South, also represented at the Quebec meetings, arbitrary administrative measures led to the resignation of a well known and highly respected Professor, Jorge Millas. In a public letter, Prof. Millas asked: "Are they (the university authorities) aware of the intellectual and moral chaos they are generating?" He continued: "It is not strange that mediocrity and opportunism, problems congenial to all social organization, should now establish themselves in a natural fashion at the highest administrative and teaching levels of the Chilean universities."

At the University of Chile, where Colonel

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Contreras' earlier mentioned business associate, General Toro Davila, presided over the university, "the last three professors in the economics department... who held divergent economic interpretations" were dismissed in August 1980 (Sanders, 1981: 13). They included Professor Mario Zanartu, one of the founders of the department and a Jesuit priest with a doctorate from Columbia University.

Earlier in the year, Prof. Andrés Sanfuentes was dismissed from the directorship of the university's economic research centre. His dismissal "was reported to have been the direct result of a dispute with the government's economic team, headed by the Minister of Treasury, over the interpretation of a study prepared in the university's school of economics on income distribution since the military government came to power. According to the *New York Times*, his dismissal 'was viewed by faculty members as a warning against criticism of the official economic line'" (Street, 1981: 77).

The enormous purges which followed the 1973 coup have not been reversed. On the contrary, during recent years, repression in Chilean universities has become more profound and systematic as they are being "reorganized". Faculty members continue to be arbitrarily fired from teaching and research positions for the mildest questioning of the official orthodoxies in economics, politics and culture. It is not surprising that the regime's authoritarian practices, including the presence of security personnel on campuses to identify dissenters among faculty and students, lead the United Nations Rapporteur on the condition of human rights in Chile to conclude that "a climate inimical to the exercise of academic freedoms" exists in Chilean universities.

Argentina

The Chilean regime's human rights violations are well known in general and systematic documentation concerning the universities is available from the United Nations Special Rapporteur. The equally violent practices of Argentina's military government have been obscured for a number of complex political reasons which cannot be fully discussed here. Suffice it to note that the effort to establish a United Nations Special Rapporteur on Argentina's "disappeared" was blocked by the combined opposition of the United States and the Soviet bloc (a major purchaser of Argentine wheat) together with other Latin American dictatorships. Consequently, the amount of systematic information on the situation in Argentina is limited. Nonetheless, there are a large number of sources which adequately document particular aspects of the repression at Argentine universities.

Immediately following the 1976 coup, the newly appointed Minister of Education, Ricardo Bruera, "announced that university authorities would no longer be permitted to decide academic policy or make faculty appointments" (Street, 1981: 16). Moreover, the Ministry of Education was given the power to choose all rectors and deans (Law 21.276) while state employees, including university faculty members, were subject to "summary dismissal or suspension from duty... for unspecified reasons" (Law 21.274) (Amnesty, 1977). By August 1976, Bruera had dismissed approximately 3,000 academics, administrators and teaching assistants from the universities and secondary schools. By October, a total of 95 career programmes had been eliminated in various public universities.

As in Chile, the social sciences were particularly hard hit, but the fields of study suspended in the universities included ecology, oceanography and library sciences. Waves of dismissal also seriously affected government scientific research centres including the National Atomic Energy Commission, the National Physics and Technology Institute, the National Institute for Industrial Technology, and even hospital research and medical staffs.

In fact, Argentine authorities singled out psychiatrists, physicians and social workers for mass dismissal and, in some cases, arrest and torture, while the Argentine Federation of Psychiatrists was suspended (Street, 1981: 17). Similarly the Argentine Physical Association has not functioned normally since the arrest and exile of its executive officers in 1976. This systematic persecution made it all but impossible to carry on research or graduate training in fields considered particularly suspect by the military. Meanwhile, the quality of undergraduate programmes has continued to deteriorate up to the present date.

Regional military commanders were assigned responsibility for the functioning of universities in their areas of jurisdiction. Thus, for example, General Vilas, commander at Bahia Blanca, carried out a purge at the University of the South. The General had discovered a "Marxist conspiracy" centered in the economics department. In a spectacular press conference, he described a network of foreign subversion at the University of the South emanating from the Universities of Colorado (USA), Grenoble, Louvain, Mexico and Paris in complicity with the universities of Warsaw and Bucharest. General Vilas explained: "It is necessary to destroy the sources which feed, form and indoctrinate the subversive delinquent, and this source is in the universities and the secondary schools themselves" (Amnesty, 1976: 65).

The military rector of Cuyo in Mendoza ordered the homes of faculty members and students searched for subversive literature. Some 10,000 books were seized and dozens of arrests were made (Caister, 1979: 20).

The wave of repression reached Kafkaesque proportions. Freud and Piaget were labelled "ideological criminals" and their works, along with Marx's were banned from university curricula. The internationally respected Mexican publishing house, Siglo XXI, was forced to close down its outlet in the country. A children's book on the horrors of nuclear war was prohibited as subversive.

At the university of Cordoba, an IOHE member represented by Rector Francisco Quintana Ferreyra at the founding congress in Quebec, 347 academic and non-academic personnel were dismissed immediately following the coup. The dismissals included 90 percent of the staff of the Psychology Department as well as most of the History faculty. The graduate programme in Sociology was eliminated entirely while 25 percent of the research staff of the Institute of Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics were fired for their alleged political sympathies. They included physicist Gabriela Carabelli who was abducted with her three year old daughter in 1976 and is now among the more than 6,000 documented "disappeared" of Argentina (AAAS, 1981).

Students were also persecuted, as much or more than faculty. For instance, Irene Leonor Martinez, a medical student at the university, "was arrested by a group of

military on 19 July 1977 and has since disappeared" (Amnesty, 1977).

At the University of Buenos Aires, represented by Lucas Jaime Lennon in Quebec, 87 career specializations were eliminated in the first months of military government on ideological grounds. The teaching of psychology, psychoanalysis and psychiatry, for example, was entirely prohibited. The student centre Library of Exact Sciences was closed down for reasons unexplained. As in other universities, faculty members and students "disappeared" following arrest by security forces.

These are only some examples of the enormity and irrationality of the repression carried out in the Argentine public university system. Lists of "disappeared" and arrested academics, scientists and students are available in the reports of Amnesty International and the AAAS. No Argentine Rector is known to have intervened on behalf of the persecuted faculty members and students in their universities. IOHE Vice-President and Rector of the University of La Plata, Guillermo Gallo, is particularly well known in Argentine academic circles for his unqualified support of the military regime's educational policies.

In Argentina as well as Chile, university life as we know it has been destroyed by the regime in power. And their policies have been carried out by the university authorities who came to Quebec and hold prominent positions in the IOHE. Sanders, in his extensive report entitled "Education and Authoritarianism in the Southern Cone" concludes: "The government guarantees its control by appointing supporters to key administrative positions" while "paid and voluntary spies guarantee that individual teachers do not stray" (1981: 10).

The "free discussion of ideas and national policies" which the IOHE espouses is expressly prohibited in its Argentine and Chilean member universities.

Are the Chilean and Argentine universities "reorganized" by the military, the kinds of institutions with which Canadian universities would want to establish exchange programmes for scientific and intellectual co-operation? Given the backgrounds of the military appointed officials of Argentina and the Generals/Rectors of Chile and their function as administrators of violence in the university system, are they appropriate choices for partnership in international academic co-operation?

Persecution of academics in Argentina and Chile has created an intellectual desert and has become the most important cause of the brain drain from these countries. And it must be stressed that the conditions observed in Argentine and Chilean universities can, to a greater or lesser extent, also be found in other Latin American members of the IOHE.

Apart from the issue of repression, Canadian participation in the IOHE raises

serious questions about the wisdom of "mega projects" organized at the top as effective and advisable channels for implementing North/South academic exchanges. Programmes of co-operation with scholars in bona fide respected Latin American institutions, such as the Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences campuses in a number of countries, have already been established by Canadian scholars at several universities. These are joint research and student training programmes based on the kind of mutual respect and trust which comes from years of interaction.

Instead of bureaucratic enterprises of no academic merit, we suggest that Canadian university administrators give support within their own institutions to the already existing scholarly exchanges which have developed between Canadian and Latin American institutions of higher learning.

*The membership of IOHE given in its November 1980 brochure included the following Canadian university presidents: Ian H. MacDonald, York University, Ontario; Pascal Parent, Université du Québec, a Rimouski, P.Q.; E. Margaret Fulton, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S.; K. George Pedersen, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.; Paul Rouet, Collège de St. Boniface, Manitoba; Yves Martin, Université de Sherbrooke, P.Q.; J.W. O'Brien, Concordia University, St. George William Campus, Montreal, P.Q.; Roger Gaudon, Université d'Ottawa, Ont.; Gerard Arguin, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, P.Q.; Gilles Boulet, Université du Québec, Sainte-Foy, P.Q.; David L. Johnston, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.; Louis-Edmond Hamelin, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, P.Q.; Paul LaCoste, Université de Montréal, P.Q.; Jean-Guy Paquet, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q.; Claude Pichette, Université du Québec à Montréal, P.Q.; James Ham, University of Toronto, Ont. (joined since November 1980).

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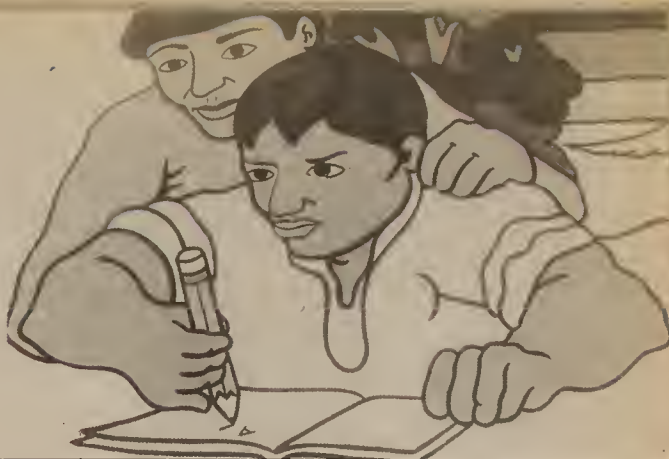
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Turning darkness into light...or trying to

Education reform in Nicaragua

by John Kirk



Photos — Deborah Barndt

Scarcely three years have passed since the rag-tag Sandinista army overthrew the Somoza dynasty which had ruled Nicaragua with an iron hand for more than four decades. The price for the victory was high: an estimated 50,000 people were killed, the economy was virtually destroyed, and many of the country's main cities were totally gutted. Added to this was the massive external debt of Nicaragua — \$1.6 billion, largely the result of Somoza spending sprees on military hardware — and the National Treasury, where there only remained \$3.5 million. One can hardly imagine a more unlikely scenario for educational reform.

The need clearly existed for a major overhaul of somocista Nicaragua: life expectancy hovered around 50, some 76 per cent of children suffered from malnutrition and the hovels of Managua, erected after the disastrous 1972 earthquake, bore silent witness both to the corruption of Somoza, who had pocketed most of the international aid destined for the city's reconstruction, and the appalling living conditions.

50.3 percent illiteracy

In the field of education, the situation was also grim: the national level of illiteracy was 50.3 per cent; in all of Nicaragua, only 9,000 children attended pre-school; and even at the primary school level, only 35 per cent of children registered in Grade 1 continued to the second grade. In other words, half of Nicaraguan children failed to attend school after Grade 2.

In the countryside, conditions were particularly bad: only 52 per cent of children attended Grade 1, while a mere five of every 100 children reached Grade 6. Little wonder then, that while the national average for illiteracy was 52 per cent, in rural areas the rate soared to 75 per cent.

It was in this depressing situation that the Sandinista revolution erupted, promising land reform, improved social services, a

mixed economy, a more just distribution of the national resources — and universal literacy. The importance of this latter reform programme can be judged from the fact that Nicaragua's Literacy Crusade was developed in less than a month after the military victory over Somoza.

Tangible rewards

Unlike Cuba's successful literacy campaign in 1961, the Nicaraguan Crusade took place directly after the revolutionary triumph, and was intended to meet several objectives: to reduce illiteracy to a more acceptable level, provide immediate tangible rewards to the erstwhile neglected *campesinos*, to increase political awareness (through a reading primer that also stressed basic political concepts) and to encourage an integration of Nicaraguans of different classes and backgrounds.

The Crusade, headed by a Jesuit priest, Fernando Cardenal, was a success by any standard. More than 50,000 literacy teachers — *brigadistas* — were scattered the length and breadth of Nicaragua, and within five months, more than 400,000 Nicaraguans had mastered basic reading and writing skills. The illiteracy rate was reduced during this time from 50.3 per cent to 12.9 per cent and recognition for this triumph came in the awarding by UNESCO of the Nadezhda K. Krupskaya prize — the first time this award had been granted a Latin American nation.

While the literacy crusade has deservedly been singled out as the major achievement in revolutionary Nicaragua, it is not the on-

ly fundamental educational reform. As a followup to the Crusade, for example, some 18,000 Popular Education Collectives, or CEP, (essentially workshops to develop the basic skills recently mastered), were established, reaching more than 160,000 students, the vast majority of whom live in the countryside.

At a time when Nicaragua was facing multiple crises (a slump in world market prices for its major products, coffee and cotton, military aid from the Reagan government to somocista National Guardsmen, and a populace clamouring for overnight solutions), it is amazing to see the investment by the government in educational reform. The number of schools, for instance, doubled to 5,377 in the last three years. Preschool enrolment climbed from 9,000 (1978) to 41,215 (1982), while in the same period primary school enrolment jumped from 369,000 to 530,000, and that of secondary schools from 98,000 to 151,000. Exactly 2726 new jobs have been created for primary school teachers in the last three years, in addition to the assistance donated by 2,000 Cuban teachers.

Revealing statistic

But perhaps the most revealing statistic concerns special education for the handicapped, always a "frill" to be cut when economic woes converge. Yet Nicaragua, despite its many problems, has developed 26 such centres, where in total 1,587 children are taught (1982) — as compared to 355 in 1979.

Another useful indicator for measuring

government commitment to educational reform is the amount of money invested in such projects. In the case of Nicaragua the amount of money spent on education increased from 1.32 per cent of the GNP in 1978 to 4.25 per cent in 1981. This commitment, exceptional in these difficult times, is even more impressive, given the present situation in Nicaragua.

U.S. pressure

There, in addition to the economic problems facing every underdeveloped nation, the government is faced with helping the victims of the recent floods where the damage is estimated at roughly one-half the value of Nicaragua's annual exports. More serious, however, is the political pressure emanating from the United States, where the Reagan Administration has granted some \$19 million to help in the de-stabilization of Nicaragua. Already there are training camps for former National Guardsmen in Florida and California. More serious is the vast increase in U.S. military aid to Nicaragua's northern neighbour, Honduras, where there are ninety American advisers, which is almost double the number found in El Salvador.

This clearly has a major impact on any attempts at social reform, not only because of the resulting psychological tension (in the month of July alone, some 200 people were killed in raids by Somocistas from Honduran territory), but also because of the amount of already limited funds that must be diverted to bolstering defence capabilities. Yet despite these appalling pressures, the emphasis on education has continued unabated, and in May of this year there were 1,000,103 students enrolled, out of a population of 2.7 million.

Problems remain

While quantitatively these gains are impressive, there remain many fundamental problems — the level of education is understandably low; there are shortages of most basic teaching aids, such as paper, pencils, blackboards (100,000 desks, for instance, are needed); and there is simply no more money to draw on. Yet by Latin American standards this commitment to education is extraordinary, mainly because the government's objectives are not only to bring reform for reform's sake, but also to develop an awareness of the realities facing Nicaragua.

When viewed in this light, the massive thrust behind educational reform — "turning darkness into light" as the popular song has it — may well prove to be the lifeline which the Government of National Reconstruction so badly needs in facing up to its many difficulties. Now, if only the Reagan administration would leave it alone...

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PHOTOS: Deborah Barndt is with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Right — A Nicaraguan mother greets her teenage son as he returns along with 100,000 other volunteer teachers from the countryside. A major literacy campaign was launched in 1980 and the government estimates that the illiteracy rate has dropped from 50.3 per cent to 12.9 per cent.

Top — Billboard-graphics are everywhere in Nicaragua, urging the majority who were denied education under the Somoza regime to participate in the massive on-going education program.



Refugee crisis...p.14

the Canadian team recommended that while the basic thrust of this country's policy in Latin America should be maintained, greater attempts to familiarize non-governmental organizations with Canadian schemes for refugee admission should be made. The observers also acknowledged the obvious need for additional immigration personnel in the region. Finally, they recommended that greater effort should be made to relocate in Canada Salvadoran refugees of military age and those with secondary and post-secondary levels of education, as these individuals are in the greatest danger in states of temporary asylum.

The Inter-Church Committee on Refugees, the best informed interest group concerned with events in Latin America, presented briefs this year to the House of Commons Sub-Committee on Caribbean and Latin American Affairs and, more recently, to representatives of the Employment and Immigration Department. At the time of writing, the anxieties the Inter-Church Committee expressed still remain. The Inter-Church Committee, like many informed Canadians, is dissatisfied with the projected figure of 1,000 refugee admissions from Latin America for 1982, the inadequacy of UNHCR's local resettlement programmes in Central America in light of actual conditions there, and the insufficient diplomatic and public criticism of the United States for its inhumane programme of deportations in open contravention of the United Nations Convention.

The Canadian government, for its part, stubbornly defends its record. Given UNHCR priority for local resettlement programmes and the Canadian priority for assisting primarily refugees fearing deportation to their countries of origin, the government argues that a projected entry rate of 1,000 Latin American refugees for 1982 is

reasonable. Officially, Canada continues to disagree with critics who suggest that UNHCR's local resettlement policy is unrealistic, although Canadian officials are hard pressed when asked to identify more than one or two examples of successful rural agricultural communities being established by the United Nations agency. Finally, Canada remains reluctant to publicly or privately criticize the United States' "voluntary departures programme," a reluctance shared by many of the traditionally refugee supporting governments of the world who also remain silent on this matter.

Compared to many other countries, Canada has generally pursued a reasonably enlightened and generous policy with respect to the provision of material assistance to UNHCR and the actual admission of refugees from various parts of the world. On a per capita basis, major traditional refugee resettlement countries such as Australia and the United States fall considerably behind the Canadian example. This Canadian generosity is not, however, applied during every refugee emergency. Refugees with personal values and political philosophies similar to the dominant Canadian ones are implicitly preferred. Having members of the same ethnic group already established in Canada, as illustrated by the present day Polish example, may also be a significant factor in causing the government to permit specific refugee admissions. The statistics, however, show that Canada has not admitted refugees fleeing rightist regimes in numbers proportionate to those escaping the oppression of leftist governments.

It must be acknowledged that Central American refugees may, in fact, not wish to come to Canada. The Hispanic community here is very small and Canadians generally have no long standing links of any sort with that part of the hemisphere. Moreover, the Canadian climate may not be particularly attractive if sanctuary elsewhere can be ar-

ranged. Such conditions which surely applied equally to Indochinese refugees did not, however, prevent Canada from accepting 60,000.

When comparing the programmes of refugee admission mounted for Hungarians in the fifties, Czechoslovakians in the sixties, Indochinese in the seventies, and for Poles today with the scheme available for admitting Central American refugees, the inequity is striking. The programmes aimed at assisting Eastern Europeans and the Indochinese to resettle in Canada over the past quarter century were worthwhile and humane.

Are the desperate people of Central America, who are in undeniable physical danger, not entitled to equally humane treatment?

Canada's search...p.12

the profile of solidarity groups working on behalf of oppressed organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Finally, some 400,000 Canadian tourists annually visit the Caribbean; likely their first and only direct contact with the Third World. Many return with at least a marginally increased interest in the region and Canada's relations with it.

CALAC, on the other hand, represents some 236 Canadian corporations with approximately \$18 billion in Canadian investments in Latin America and the Caribbean. Forty per cent of CALAC's operating funds, 38 per cent of its annual conference costs and a large portion of businessmen's trade mission expenses to many countries in the region were met by CIDA and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1980.

As the Parliamentary Sub-Committee works towards the October 29, 1982

deadline for its final report, these economic and political interests will vie for MP's attention and influence their recommendations. The Sub-Committee visited South America in the latter half of August 1982, and will be integrating its experience and research in that area with its previous work on Central America and the Caribbean. Since Canadian trade and investment interests are greater in South America, particularly in Brazil, it is possible that the business lobby will match the political lobby of the church, labour, academic, NGO and human rights groups which have been concentrating their efforts around Central America.

The experience of the Sub-Committee has been useful in drawing out the various elements which influence Canadian foreign policy decisions in Latin America and the Caribbean. The dual nature of Canada's situation in the international economy, as both a developed and a dependent nation, is reflected in the two competing interest groups which contend for the attention of Parliament.

As more and more Canadians become aware of the complexities of the region and the cries and struggles for justice of the majority of its population, the more difficult it will become for us to accept a system which requires that we take advantage of our Latin America and Caribbean sisters and brothers in order to offset the benefits which the U.S. economy extracts from us.

Latin American nations are now in the process of discussing new mechanisms to replace or considerably modify the existing inter-American system. Canada will soon be faced with a choice. It can respond positively to proposals which will allow regional interests and tensions to be discussed and resolved peacefully in a truly multilateral forum; or it can support some modification which will promote continued U.S. domination of our hemisphere.



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Applications are invited for the position of Dean of the College of Family and Consumer Studies which will become vacant as of July 1983. The University seeks to appoint a person with considerable experience in the applied social sciences, and with a strong research record, preferably gained in a multi-disciplinary environment. University teaching experience, as well as proven administrative capabilities, are necessary qualifications.

The College of Family and Consumer Studies, composed of the Departments of Consumer Studies, and Family Studies, as well as the School of Hotel and Food Administration, offers both the B.A.Sc. and B. Comm. undergraduate degree programs, as well as graduate programs at the Master's level. There are 56 faculty members in the College, which has approximately 1,300 students in its undergraduate programs.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Applications and nominations should be directed to: Dr. H.C. Clark, Vice-President Academic, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, N1G 2W1 and should be received no later than 31 October, 1982.

University of Alberta

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

The Department of Physics at the University of Alberta invites applications for a research associate in the area of theoretical condensed matter and high energy physics. The position is of an indefinite duration subject to satisfactory performance and budget approval each year.

Candidates must possess a Ph.D. with specialization in quantum field theory, condensed matter physics, and high energy physics. Several years of research experience in the area of quantum field theory for extended objects, and statistical theory for quantum fields such as thermo field dynamics is required.

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Applications will be received until October 31, 1982.

Candidates interested in applying should submit a curriculum vitae plus the names of three (3) referees to:

Dr. A.N. Kamal
Chairman
Department of Physics
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T6G 2J1

The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer but, in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.



Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. *Whereas*, disregard, and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people. *Whereas* it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of the law. *Whereas* it is



One of the most fascinating aspects of life in Czechoslovakia in the 1970s was the emergence of a system of political thought that derived, not from the classic textbooks of politics, but from the living humus of cultural experience.

The death and rebirth of politics in Czechoslovakia

by Paul Wilson

"In the post-totalitarian system, the real background to the movements that gradually assume political significance does not usually consist of overtly political events or confrontations between different openly political forces and concepts. These movements for the most part originate elsewhere, in the far broader area of the "pre-political", where the "life of lies" confronts the "life in truth"; that is, where the demands of the post-totalitarian system conflict with the real intentions of life."

Václav Havel,
"The Power of the
Powerless" (1978)

In January, 1977, a courageous group of Czechoslovaks surprised their own regime and the rest of the world by establishing a human rights movement, or citizens' initiative as the Czechs prefer to call it, known as Charter 77.

In the fall of that year, shortly after having been expelled from Czechoslovakia, I was invited to speak, along with Jan Kavan, a Czech in exile, at a seminar on politics at the London School of Economics. The topic was Charter 77.

Kavan was to talk about the Charter in general terms, while I was to provide colour commentary, since I had been living in Czechoslovakia for the last ten years. I had witnessed the Prague spring, the Soviet invasion and the subsequent years of gradual repression and growing resistance. I also knew personally many of those who had signed Charter 77.

Kavan had been in the West since the 1968 Soviet invasion and ran a small press agency, Palach Press, named after Jan Palach, the student who burned himself to death in Prague in 1969 to protest the occupation. He was much better informed about Charter 77 than I was, partly because he had access to nearly all the Charter documents and other *samizdat* materials that were only sporadically available inside the country and consequently had a wider view of the movement and its political dimensions than I did. Also, as a press agent, he had already had some practice in explaining the movement to western audiences.

Paul Wilson spent ten years (from 1967 to 1977) in Czechoslovakia. He is now a translator and writer living in Toronto and has translated several recent books by Josef Skvorecky. He also writes reviews and articles on music and other aspects of popular culture.

This month the Bulletin features the fifth and sixth in a series of articles appearing in the magazine dealing with major issues relating to human rights and academic freedom. The articles focus on a number of countries with widely differing political, economic and social systems.

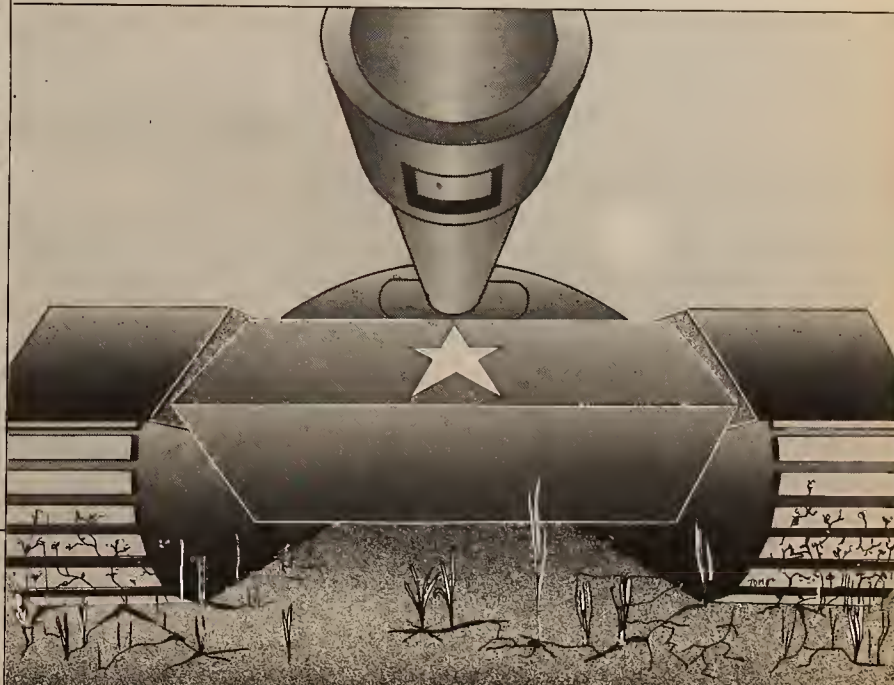
I, on the other hand, still perceived it as something sprawling, elemental and difficult to describe, a groundswell of activity alive with the longings, desires, eccentricities and good will of people who, by and large, had nothing but contempt for politics in the traditional sense of the word. And now, in a classroom in London, all this had suddenly become the subject of a

political seminar.

I concentrated on personal observations, since there was very little I could add to Kavan's information. I told the audience about the remarkable evolution of a musical underground in Prague that led, indirectly, to the formation of Charter 77 after a trial of several musicians in the fall of 1976. But what the seminar participants

found hardest to understand, I think, was my account of the wonderfully good humour and the sense of elation that dominated life, at least among the signatories, since the Charter had appeared.

Here were people who had openly protested against the inequities and injustices of the system and who were demanding only that the government honour the commitments it had made to the principle of human rights by signing the Helsinki agreements and ratifying the UN covenants. For that they were being systematically fired, expelled from school, interrogated, threatened with physical violence or prison. Their driving licences were being suspended, their telephones cut off. All of them were becoming adept in the art of getting along with the secret police who were constantly in their hair like a per-





essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations. Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge. Now therefore, THE GENERAL



sistent strain of lice that would not go away. Yet, in stark contrast to the cynicism of the man in the street, they maintained genuine optimism and good spirits. My explanation was that in taking a public stand and acting on their own moral urgings, even though this involved some danger, these people had already won a victory over themselves. Even if they appeared to be losing their battle with the police, they had discovered that the system is not held together by tanks, but by silent submission to arbitrary measures.

From some of the questions that were asked, I realized that there was still some misunderstanding of what was happening in Czechoslovakia. A young woman asked if a manifesto signed by only a thousand people out of a population of fifteen million could possibly be significant; and an elderly gentleman, obviously an old rank-and-file union theorist, wondered what good free trade unions would be (Kavan had mentioned their possibility) if they couldn't do anything about improving wages and providing better holidays for workers. To both of them, I answered that the importance of these things did not lie in numbers or immediate impact; the mere fact of their existence, given the powers ranged against them, was a small miracle that had no small political significance. Even if only a hundred people had signed the Charter, it would still be an event of far greater importance than the enforced presence of half-alumination at a Mayday parade.

As I tried to bridge the gap that separates the Czech experience from the English, I realized that in countries like Czechoslovakia, the definition of what is or is not political has shifted into areas that we in the West do not usually regard as political at all. This makes it difficult to discuss issues like human rights without clarifying some of the differences (if they really are differences) that exist in the societies of East and West.

One of the first things to realize is that none of the human rights movements in Eastern Europe began life as political movements but as phenomena that we would recognize as primarily cultural. The movements did not come about through the deliberate harnessing of cultural phenomena to serve political ends, but rather because the culture — all of it unofficial — developed into a political force largely through the very power of its own authenticity.

In a healthy society, the conflict between an authentic culture and a culture produced primarily for political or commercial ends takes place in the open. In a country such as Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, "the great struggle of socialist art to reshape man" has a monopoly on public expression. The facile leftist argument that culture exists to serve the people has been turned into an instrument to strangle all authentic cultural expression, with untold consequences for the body politic.

Another difficulty is that we in the West tend to think of human rights as a form of legal leverage giving individuals, minorities or special interest groups protection against unwarranted oppression by the state or by the majority. In Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland and Czechoslovakia, conditions have forced thinkers to examine the concept beyond its merely legal implications, without, of course, ignoring that aspect.

The principle of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, for example, may be raised here when challenging various forms of censorship. But it may also be seen as something so fundamental to the life of a society that without it, society would eventually be unable to function without a huge police apparatus whose sole purpose is to find out what people really think and then

discourage them from thinking it.

In countries where not even a modicum of free expression exists, the nervous system of the free politic soon begins to atrophy. Discomfort and pain are still felt by the members of that body, but there is no longer any way of conveying a message to the central consciousness, which has elected itself to be the sole arbiter of what the body does. Post-revolutionary states like Czechoslovakia suffer from the essential folly of trying to run everything from a single centre, consciously and deliberately, from the larger functions like the economy, politics and communications to the micro-functions that underlie culture, like human relationships and human thought.

The heavy sense of absurdity that permeates life in any totalitarian state, the enormous offenses against the simplest notions of justice, equality, community, common sense and decency (so enormous that they are frequently invisible to outside observers) all derive from the misguided effort to deny individuals a share in the responsibility for running their own lives and creating the social institutions they deem to be necessary. That this is a moral issue was pointed out most clearly by the Czech philosopher Jan Patočka who, until his death in March, 1977 after intensive interrogation by the secret police, was one of the original spokesmen for Charter 77. Patočka described Charter 77 as an association of people "who have come to understand how important a moral way of thinking is for a real society and its normal functioning." Patočka believed that people have a responsibility to act in harmony with their best instincts, and not simply to obey orders or blindly follow the dictates of an ideology. Only such people can be the source of real change in society.

A third difficulty in understanding the human rights movements in communist countries has to do with the fact that here, we are used to discussing human rights in terms of abuses. This is the proper approach in democratic societies, where violations are seen as aberrations from an expected norm, and indeed, even in communist countries, one of the primary activities of such movements is to draw the attention of the authorities and the world to concrete cases of injustice.

But in Czechoslovakia, the official notion of human rights is nothing more than a legal and political fiction, formally recognized in the law and the constitution for reasons having primarily to do with foreign policy. As soon as you begin to look at individual cases or areas of abuse, you quickly discover that they are so pervasive, so deliberate a part of government policy and so much a part of everyone's daily life that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate one area of abuse from another. Offenses against human rights are not aberrations, but an integral part of the system, without which the system could not function at all. In Czechoslovakia, abuses have become the norm.

Take the matter of academic freedom. When the state is the sole employer not only of academics but of everyone else as well, academic freedom is effectively as dead in the academy as free enterprise is in the official economy. One might approach the matter by examining individual cases of abuse, only to risk losing sight of the fact that those who manage to keep their positions are in some ways even more profoundly affected by the lack of freedom than those who lose theirs.

Even more important, one risks losing sight of the fact that the fate of those hundreds of Czech and Slovak academics who have been forbidden to teach or conduct research since 1969 is essentially the same as

the fate of hundreds of writers forbidden to publish, or scores of clerics forbidden to preach, or the countless musicians forbidden to play in public, the artists forbidden to show their work, the actors forbidden to perform or filmmakers forbidden to make films.

Even beyond that, their fate is not that different from the fate of thousands of others who are harassed by the police because they fail to display the proper respect for authority, or the hundreds of thousands, perhaps even millions, of ordinary citizens who daily and in bitter silence swallow the absurd indignities heaped upon their heads by a regime that claims to be the apotheosis of a rational, scientific approach to social justice and equality.

The final effect of banishing virtually all independently-minded academics, writers, artists and musicians from public life has not, as the regime hoped, eliminated a problem which they saw as having inspired the Prague Spring. The actual effect has been to ensure the virtual stagnation of official intellectual life and, at the same time, to create a number of independent breeding grounds for thinking and creative activity.

For the first few years after the Soviet invasion, most people were either too busy fighting a rear-guard action against "normalization" or were too shocked to do much of anything. Until about 1972, the main attitude was one of waiting. Hopes for change were fuelled by constant rumours suggesting that the government was about to relent.

By about 1973, however, it was clear to most that the purges and crackdowns and restrictions were not merely cosmetic repressions designed to satisfy the Soviet overlords and thus create room for a more national version of communism, but rather deliberately fostered systemic changes designed to hasten the integration of Czechoslovakia into the Soviet empire. Confronted with the prospect of a perpetually hardening line that eventually threatened to destroy their culture, many groups and individuals began to realize that if anything was going to be done, they would have to do it themselves. Thus began the era that one writer referred to as one of "self-sufficiency in matters of the spirit."

The best known and perhaps the most important form of regeneration was *Samizdat*, or self-publishing whereby everything from long novels to brief personal essays and poems are circulated in type-written form and recopied by friends and acquaintances, often at considerable personal risk. *Samizdat*, has existed in one form or another virtually since the Communist takeover in 1948, but by 1973, the trickle had become a stream. With the advent of *Edice Petlice* (Padlock Press), which published a series of neatly bound typescripts by established and lesser known authors, a new state of the art was reached. *Petlice* was, in effect, an underground publishing house and thus one of the first "institutions" in the new culture that was taking shape.

The most important effect of the proliferation of *samizdat* was to put into cir-

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La date d'entrée en fonction est le 1er janvier 1983. Les candidatures seront considérées à partir du 1er septembre 1982 et selon leur ordre d'arrivée par la suite si le poste reste disponible. Les candidats doivent maîtriser la langue française, tant orale qu'écrite. Toute candidature doit comporter un curriculum vitae détaillé avec le nom de trois répondants et être envoyée à:



Monsieur Frédéric Grogner, directeur
Département de traduction et des langues
Faculté des arts
Université de Moncton
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
ETA 3E9



ASSEMBLY proclaims This Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction. *Article 1:* All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.



culation a growing body of work that reflected the author's real state of mind. But there were other activities as well.

On the academic front, expelled professors and researchers tried to keep in touch with their subjects and with each other by holding private seminars to discuss new ideas relevant to their professions and, indirectly, to seek ways out of the intellectual impasse caused by the imposition of an orthodox Marxism on thought. Non-academic art, which had survived both the Nazi and the Communist attempts to discourage it, flourished in new forms. One of the most interesting was the "happening" or "event," those moveable feasts of participatory art which have the advantage of defying the traditional definition of "assembly", since there is nothing remotely political about them.

It was at this time too that underground rock music became a force. An embattled but determined music scene grew up in Prague that made use of legitimate occasions such as weddings and birthday parties to stage performances. There were similar efforts in the smaller provincial towns. Like the "happenings", underground music concerts (and tapes of underground music) provided a focus for the many young people who were dissatisfied with the bleak prospects held out by official propaganda.

Such unofficial activities shared a common feature: they were all a response to a vital need for some form of activity that was authentic, in which there could be a sharing of experiences, thoughts, images and music that were not artificially imposed

upon them by the regime. Even more important was the fact that all such activity preceded any speculation about its wider importance. It was a genuinely spontaneous phenomenon — not just a response to some strategic program for reform.

The idea that what was happening was in fact the creation of a new culture first appeared in 1975 in an essay on the state of underground music in Czechoslovakia by Ivan Jirous, an art critic who was artistic director of a seminal rock group called *The Plastic People of the Universe*.

"The aim of the underground here in Bohemia," Jirous wrote, "is the creation of a second culture, a culture that will not be dependent on official channels of communication, social recognition or the hierarchy of values laid down by the establishment. . . . Much can be done when those who make the culture desire little for themselves and much for others. This is the only way to live on in dignity through the years that remain to us."

This idea was later expanded by Catholic layman Václav Benda into a strategy for creating a series of parallel institutions or structures, as they came to be called. The parallel institutions proposed by Benda included a system of education and scientific and scholarly research, an information network, an economic system (which in fact already existed in the huge and thriving black market) and even alternative political institutions. In this way, when the next opportunity for change came, new institutions would already exist and people would be

prepared to behave in a more responsible and democratic manner than they had been in 1968.

One of the most fascinating aspects of life in Czechoslovakia in the 1970s was the emergence of a system of political thought that derived, not from the classic textbooks of politics, but from the living humus of cultural experience.

Undisputably the most important articulator of the new thinking in the 1970s was playwright Václav Havel, a man who, in Czech terms, combines the erudite imagination of a Tom Stoppard with the political insights of a John Stuart Mill. His two most important prose works straddle the appearance of Charter 77. One is an open letter to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and the other is a discussion piece called "The Power of the Powerless", written for a planned but unrealized seminar of Polish and Czech intellectuals on the problems of freedom and power.

In the open letter to Husak, written in 1975, Havel develops the notion of politics in the totalitarian state as a literal struggle between the principles of life and death. At the heart of all totalitarian policies, says Havel, lies the principle of entropy or the tendency towards death. By imposing a kind of living death on Czech cultural and intellectual life, the authorities have thrown the country back into a state of pre-history where all public activity is reduced to ritualistic pseudo-events typified by May-day celebrations.

Opposed to entropy is the principle of life, which is the motive force behind all real history:

"Life can be overpowered, flattened, deadened consistently for long periods of time, and yet it cannot be stopped entirely. Quietly, in hidden places, it nevertheless continues. Though alienated from itself a thousand times, yet it always somehow returns to itself. Though violated ever so many times, it always survives the powers that do violence to it. It cannot be otherwise, due to the profoundly compromising nature of every autocratic authority that suppresses life and can suppress life only when some life actually exists. For power, in the end, is dependent on life for its very existence, while life is not dependent on it. . . .

"If life cannot be permanently exterminated, this means that history cannot be halted either. Under the heavy cover of immobility and pseudo-history, its secret stream flows on, slowly and unobtrusively undermining that cover. It may take a long time, but one day it must happen: the cover can no longer hold it in and begins to crack."

It is uncanny how those words, written in 1975, seem in retrospect to foreshadow the appearance of Charter 77. But Havel's insights were not the result of any supernatural prophetic abilities; he was simply observing what was going on around him.

The appearance of Charter 77 did in fact crack the cover of pseudo-reality in Czechoslovakia. As well as being a political event of the first importance, the Charter also signalled an upsurge in the kind of unofficial activity that had already been going on. The stream of *samizdat* became a virtual flood, new underground publishing ventures emerged, *samizdat* journals dealing with sociology, philosophy, history and politics appeared, and a monitoring group called The Committee to Defend the Unjustly Persecuted (or VONS) was created.

The price paid for these efforts has been high. Václav Havel and Václav Benda are at present in jail, Ivan Jirous has just been sentenced (in July) to three and a half years in prison — the fourth term he has served in the last nine years. Professor Patočka is dead; countless others are scattered in exile in the West, or living at home under threat of imprisonment. I would be surprised if the mood of optimism and exhilaration has

survived.

And yet, if there is any truth to Havel's words, then activity in what he terms "the hidden sphere" will continue to be a threat to the system as long as the system resists change, and as long as governments refrain from indulging in the ultimate entropy, the destruction of all life on earth. In this context, the principles of human rights and freedoms are more vital to all of us than they ever were.

The Czechoslovak experience of tyranny is far from our experience in the West, and yet what the Czechs have made of it, what they have learned about the nature of human society, has a strangely familiar ring about it, as though they have been rediscovering, in a new form, the principles that should also animate our society. If that is so, can the gulf between us really be as large as it seems?

Postscript

The best guide to the present state of political thought and action in Czechoslovakia is Professor H. Gordon Skilling's recent book *Charter 77 and Human Rights in Czechoslovakia*, published by George Allen and Unwin, London 1981. Not only is it a thorough and accurate account of the evolution of Charter 77, but it includes a lengthy and most valuable appendix of unabridged Charter documents and other essays, open letters and feuilletons that reflect the thinking of Czechs and Slovaks within the context of the Charter.

Also interesting in this regard is an issue of the *International Journal of Politics* called "Parallel Politics: Essays from Czech and Slovak Samizdat", edited by H. Gordon Skilling and Vilem Prečan (Spring, 1981, M.E. Sharpe Inc., Armonk, N.Y.).

An important collection of essays called *On Freedom and Power*, representing a wide spectrum of opinion within Charter 77 and prefaced by Václav Havel's "The Power of the Powerless", is translated and was to have been published by Karz Publishers, New York, this spring. Due to financial difficulties, however, the book has been dropped from Karz's list and is now looking for a publisher.

The most complete source of information on the musical and cultural underground in Bohemia is a booklet called *The Merry Ghetto*, available with the first record by *The Plastic People*. It contains a major essay by Ivan Jirous, with contributions from Václav Havel and Jan Patočka.

Havel's plays are frequently performed in Canada.

Work by Jan Patočka, except for brief essays printed in the first two above mentioned publications and *The Merry Ghetto*, has yet to appear in English, although a translation of some of his philosophical essays has recently been published in France as *Essais hétéroclites sur la philosophie, de l'histoire*, translated by Erika Abrams, with a preface by Paul Ricoeur and an afterword by Roman Jakobson. Lagrasse: Verdier, 1981. (ISBN 2-7204-0173-0)

A fund has recently been set up in the USA and Great Britain to provide financial and material support to scholars, writers, artists and musicians in Czechoslovakia who have been denied the means to work at their chosen profession. Donations of money, books and journals from individuals and organizations are welcome. For more information write: The Jan Hus Educational and Cultural Fund, P.O. Box 16545, Brooklandville, Maryland, 21217 U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Faculty of Forestry DEAN

The University of British Columbia invites applications and nominations for the position of DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY. The appointment will be effective July 1, 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter, and is for a term of 6 years, renewable at the pleasure of the Board of Governors on the recommendation of the President.

The Dean is responsible for giving academic leadership to, and administering a Faculty with three departments and thirty-five full-time faculty members. The departments of Harvesting and Wood Science, Forest Sciences, and Forest Resources Management are responsible for the education of about 375 undergraduate and 75 graduate students in both Masters and Doctoral programs. The University owns a Research Forest of 5,000 hectares some 60 kilometers distant from the campus. It is an integral part of teaching and research.

The University is seeking candidates with administrative experience who have established reputations appropriate to Forestry research and education, and professional practice.

The University offers equal opportunity for employment to qualified male and female candidates.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements the advertisement is directed to Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents.

The closing date for applications is December 31, 1982 or until the position is filled.

Reply to:



Dr. J.K. Steger, Chairman
President's Search Committee — Dean of Forestry
Buchenau 130
The University of British Columbia
1866 Main Mall
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 1W5



Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing, or under any other limitation of sovereignty. Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person. Article 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or



While lip service is paid to the principle of international human rights, the Helsinki Accord reaffirms the primacy of state sovereignty and non-intervention.

The Helsinki dilemma

by Edwin Webking

The recent treatment of dissidents and human rights activists in the U.S.S.R. has focussed attention on what has become known as the Helsinki Agreement.

The Western press, particularly that of the United States, has charged that the Soviet government's treatment of dissidents is in violation of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Unfortunately, it is not clear that the Soviets are in fact in violation of the Helsinki Final Act, although they may not be living up to the spirit of the document.

On the other hand, the nature of the Final Act is such that it is possible that those participating states so actively engaged in the criticism of the U.S.S.R. for not honoring Helsinki, may also be open to the same criticism from the Soviets. This seemingly contradictory situation that finds governments which have signed the same agreement charging each other with behavior that each claims violates the accord may be inherent in the nature of the agreement itself.

The document that has become known as the Helsinki Final Act is actually an agreement concluding a series of conferences by thirty-five countries dealing with matters of security and co-operation in Europe. The third and final phase of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) took place in Helsinki, Finland from July 30 to August 1, 1975 at which time the participating states signed the concluding document officially known as the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The 30,000 word document consists of four main sections (known as "baskets") which are:

- ☐ Questions Relating to Security in Europe;
- ☐ Co-operation in the Field of Economics, of Science and Technology and of the Environment;
- ☐ Co-operation in Humanitarian and other Fields;
- ☐ Follow-up to the Conference.

There is also an additional section on Questions Relating to Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean.

These five sections encompass such diverse matters as the recognition of the post World War II borders in Europe to the improvement of tourism and cultural exchanges. Interestingly enough, despite the attention that it has received, one of the smaller portions of the document is the

eight paragraphs dealing with human rights.

Careful reading of the Helsinki Final Act would seem to suggest that this portion was inserted almost as an afterthought as it is not clear that the human rights clause (Part VII of "Basket One") is logically consistent with the sections that come before or that follow. Sections I-VI and VIII-X are concerned with what most would view as basic, accepted customs, norms, and practices of international diplomatic law and include such things as "non-intervention in internal affairs," "co-operation among states," "territorial integrity of states" and "inviolability of frontiers." The human rights section is placed between "Non-intervention in Internal Affairs" and "Equal Rights and Self-determination of People" — an arrangement or ordering that seems a bit curious.

There are some additional features that should be noted. First, the Helsinki agreement is not a treaty but a declaration of intentions or resolve. This is reflected in the wording of the document that contains such phrases as "The High Representatives of the participating States have solemnly adopted the following," "the participating States will respect each other's sovereignty equality," "the participating States will respect each other's frontiers," and "the participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States." Thus what we have is a series of declared intentions and not a treaty with the force and effect of international law and practice behind it.

This distinction is important because in most countries a treaty must be ratified to be binding. The Helsinki accord is not a treaty and does not require ratification but merely signing by a representative of the participating State. Furthermore, while it is practice and custom for treaty non-compliance to constitute a break of international law which then may be subject to some sort of prescribed sanction or remedy, the same is not true for the non-observance of a statement of political resolve or a declaration of intention. The uniqueness of the Helsinki Final Act in this regard arises because it does not constitute a multilateral treaty and therefore has limited legal scope.

"This was formally pointed out during the third stage of the Conference. The requirements for transmission to the Secretary General of the United Nations are not fulfilled and the text of the Final Act itself is quite explicit in stating that it does not qualify for registration under Article 102 of the United Nations Charter."

Thomas Buergenthal, *Human Rights, International Law and the Helsinki Accord*.

To say that the Helsinki Final Act is not a treaty does not mean that it has no importance or significance. It is merely an attempt to put the Helsinki accord into proper perspective and to make it clear that, about what may or may not be done, or

what may or may not be expected, in the name of Helsinki. The Helsinki Final Act does set out some moral and political commitments which the states seem to accept. However, these are less than binding in international law and this should be kept in mind when assessing state behavior in relation to the Helsinki Final Act.

Although the popular impression is probably to view the Helsinki Final Act as a human rights document, it should be noted that Helsinki is primarily concerned with international security and relations between States rather than the protection of the rights of the individual per se. Whereas, the Universal Declaration and the Covenants of the United Nations state that "everyone has the right to" and then go on to the various fundamental rights and freedoms, Helsinki says "the participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms..." This difference in emphasis is because the philosophy and thrust of the Final Act emphasizes the action of States rather than the behavior or condition of individuals and the human rights provisions reflect this.

The most important aspect of Helsinki is that the entire document rests on the paramount role of the principle of state sovereignty. This is not only reflected in the wording throughout the document that places an emphasis upon "States" but also in the way in which the agreement is to be enforced.

The Helsinki accord is self-enforcing which means it is left to each of the participating states to voluntarily comply. There is no external or superior enforce-

ment mechanism to ensure that the participants live up to the letter or even the spirit of the document. This practice of voluntary self-enforcement is the principle that forms the basis for nearly all international law and agreements and derives from the concept of the sovereignty and the legal equality of states. Sovereign equality is generally viewed as meaning that no changes affecting the rights of a state may be made without its consent. As D.G. Kousoulas writes:

The concept of sovereignty has two basic concepts. First it means that the government of a sovereign state has exclusive jurisdiction over the people who live within its territory. Second, it means that no other government or any international organization or agency has the legal authority to impose its will on the government of a sovereign state.

On Government and Politics: An Introduction to Political Science.

This principle is very clearly upheld in the Helsinki accord, especially as one reads Parts I and VII of "Basket One" which deal with "Sovereign Equality, Respect for the Rights Inherent in Sovereignty" and "Non-intervention in Internal Affairs," respectively. These principles are not innovative but are a sort of restatement of existing rules and could be seen as a codification of interstate rules rooted in longstanding principles and customs of international law. The recognition of the primacy of the notion of state sovereignty and the principle of internal non-interference runs throughout the entire Helsinki Final Act.

Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario

GASTROENTEROLOGIST (PAEDIATRIC)

The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, invites applications for the above posting. This person should be Head of the Gastroenterology Service. This would be a geographic full-time post at the Hospital, which is the Paediatric teaching unit of the Department of Paediatrics of the University of Ottawa. The University appointment would be commensurate with the experience of the candidate. In addition to providing teaching and service, this person would be expected to develop an active research program in gastroenterology.

The Children's Hospital is an expanding institution and this posting would supply the challenges and the stimulation for growth. Interested persons should apply to Dr. Pierre H. Beaudry, Chief of Paediatrics, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.

401 Smyth Road,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8L1

Dr. Webking is an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Lethbridge. For the past academic year, he has been a Visiting Fellow at the Human Rights Research and Education Centre, University of Ottawa. Dr. Webking is also President of the Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation.



to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. *Article 6:* Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. *Article 7:* All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such a discrimination. *Article 8:* Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. *Article 9:* No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. *Article 10:* Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and im-



Part I in "Basket One" states that "The participating states will respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality..." and the right of each to determine its laws and regulations. Part IV states that "The participating states will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating states." Part VI states that "The participating states will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state, regardless of their mutual relations."

Thus the Helsinki Agreement endorses and reinforces the concept of the sovereign equality and the territorial integrity of states. These clauses simply reaffirm prevailing international practices which recognize the right of a nation-state to exclusively manage its affairs and to be secure within its borders from outside interference by other states.

Having come out squarely in support of nation-state sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, the Helsinki Agreement then immediately endorses in Clause VI, "Basket One" "Respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including the Freedoms of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief." The participating states acknowledge the significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and "... will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the UN and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

It should be noted here that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is only a declaratory document. It lacks any obligatory or binding force and reference to it in this portion of the Helsinki accord would seem to suggest that the emphasis here is one of intention rather than obligation. This is somewhat offset in paragraph eight of Part VII which says "they (the States) will also fulfill their obligation... in this field... by which they may be bound." This presumably recognizes the obligations and duties States have assumed by ratifying the various United Nations Human Rights Covenants and Conventions.

An effort seems to have been made to give some importance to respect for human rights by placing them among such other principles as non-intervention in internal af-

fairs, peaceful settlement of disputes and inviolability of frontiers. While the approach to human rights in the Final Act has a breadth of scope, it is, at the same time, limited in effect because the language, rather than being direct, is hesitant and almost tentative. For example, the participating states will "promote and encourage," they "recognize the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms," and so on.

This "soft" wording is in contrast to the section on sovereign equality where the participating States declare they "will respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality." This "hard" wording is seen in the section on territorial integrity where the States "will respect the territorial integrity of each" and "will refrain from any action." In the section on peaceful settlement of dispute, the States "will settle disputes... by peaceful means," "will use such means as negotiation, enquiry mediator..."

This brings us back to the question of who is or is not in "violation" of the Helsinki Final Act. This is a highly subjective matter and relates to how one goes about interpreting the relative weight and importance of the ten principles set out in section "A" of "Basket One" of the Helsinki Final Act. Part of the problem arises from the nature of the accord itself which has been described by Constance Coughlin in "Monitoring of the Helsinki Accords: Belgrade 1977" as "...a complex compromise between the Soviet desire for hegemony in Eastern Europe and the West's desire for an international codification of human rights." Another aspect of the problem relates to the Status of the Helsinki Act which is not an international treaty and has no binding character.

Claims that the Helsinki Final Act has been violated have led to denials and counter charges. It is inevitable, given the nature of the document, that this confusion shall arise for it embraces the two inherently contradictory concepts of domestic jurisdiction or non-intervention and obligations arising from international human rights law with the accompanying process of monitoring. Louis Henkin writes:

Much of the confusion about these terms derives from the tendency in international diplomatic life to confound legal concepts

with political rhetoric, particularly as regards concepts that speak to the essential tension between national autonomy and international accountability. Confusion results too, from the fact that, while domestic jurisdiction and non-intervention are legal terms used in legal documents, there is hardly agreement on the boundaries between domestic and international jurisdiction, or on what constitutes intervention or other impermissible interference.

Human Rights, International Law and the Helsinki Accord.

The result of all this is that the Helsinki Final Act "can be all things to all persons." While it is not legally binding, there is an expectation or hope that it will be adhered to by the participating States. The matter of adherence, however, is open to interpretation and one State's adherence might be another State's violation. Because it is not a legal document, its component parts do not have equal legal weight. However, there is the hope that each part might be respected or fulfilled equally by all. What is more likely to occur, and in fact what has happened, is that the participating States will honor and fulfill those portions of the accord that suit their interests at the time. Because it is not legally binding, this is inevitable.

The problem is that the document combines accepted international legal principles (sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs) as obligatory and binding with another set of principles (human rights), the enforcement of which are open to interpretation. While the former rests on the principle of self-enforcement, the latter implies an international undertaking which brings it into direct conflict with the concept of sovereignty and non-intervention. This conflict is recognized and results in the "soft" or declaratory language that characterizes the human rights sections.

It should not be surprising, therefore, that confusion and disagreement arises over who is, or is not, in violation of the accord. It should not be surprising, also, that participating States would interpret their responsibilities under the accord within the context of the importance each assigns to the various principles embraced by the Helsinki Final Act.

The human rights section has been worded in such a manner so as to reflect and ac-

commodate the general view that accepts sovereignty and non-intervention as the basis for State relations. In other words, they have been enshrined in Helsinki at the expense of a meaningful human rights plank.

For human rights to be raised beyond a declaratory position would have required a commitment that a majority of the States were not prepared to make. It is ironic that the human rights section should come to have an importance to the general public that it doesn't appear to have in the accord itself.

Thus, the crux of the matter is sovereignty. In the exercise of sovereignty, States can and do bind themselves to observe certain rules and obligations that they determine and accept, which, in itself, is an act of sovereignty.

The "soft" language and tone of the human rights section of the Helsinki Act indicates just how sensitive the States were to any meaningful limitation on their sovereign authority. While paying lip service to human rights, they made sure that application of the section would be self-enforcing. While respecting human rights, the States made sure that there would be no external monitoring of their activities in this area by legal or official international processes sanctioned by the accord itself.

Consequently, observers should not be shocked when participating States fall back on the principle of sovereignty to protect themselves from those who monitor the human rights section. What we have in this situation is a clash between the realities of State sovereignty and the good intentions of those who believe that human rights are a proper subject of international attention. This is clearly illustrated when we look at the Helsinki human rights issue as it involves the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union maintains a rigid and defensive posture in the human rights discussion. It formally rejects any monitoring or reporting of its domestic human rights practices as a violation of the principle in international law of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State. In conformity with this position, when the Soviet Union ratified the United Nations Covenants, it announced reservations only with respect to international legal protection institutions.

In 1974, the United States Congress pass-

Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario PAEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGIST

The Department of Paediatrics of the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario invites applications for the position of Head of Endocrinology and Metabolism. The candidate can expect a conjoint appointment commensurate with his/her experience in the Faculty of Health Sciences, the University of Ottawa.

The successful candidate will be responsible for directing all service, teaching and research in Endocrinology and Metabolism within the hospital and the University Department of Paediatrics. Proven experience in research related to metabolic and endocrinologic diseases of children is highly desirable.

This person should have or be eligible for basic medical licensure examination in Ontario and certification in Paediatrics in Canada.

Please apply in writing to Dr. Pierre H. Beaudry, Chairman, Department of Paediatrics, University of Ottawa, and Chief, Department of Paediatrics, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.

401 Smyth Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8L1

Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGIST

The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, invites applications for the above posting. This individual will join the present complement of two in the Neurology Service.

The position is a geographic full-time post at the Hospital, which is the Paediatric teaching unit of the Department of Paediatrics of the University of Ottawa. The University appointment would be commensurate with the experience of the candidate. Experience in related research as well as EEG interpretation and evoked potentials would be advantageous.

The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario is a modern 301 bed facility serving a one million plus paediatric population and provides paediatric teaching to all levels of undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Interested persons should apply to Dr. Pierre Beaudry, Chairman, Department of Paediatrics, University of Ottawa and Chief, Department of Paediatrics, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.

401 Smyth Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8L1



partial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. *Article 11: 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed. Article 12: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to*



ed the Trade Reform Act and made the granting of non-discriminatory trade status to the Soviets contingent upon a Russian agreement to liberalize their Jewish emigration policy. The Soviets stated that such a provision was an unacceptable interference in their internal affairs and that emigration from Russia was Moscow's business and no one else's. In March of 1977, in response to criticism from President Carter, President Brezhnev said:

"I repeat: we will not tolerate interference in our internal affairs by anyone, no matter what the pretext. Any normal development of relations on such a basis is of course, unthinkable."

Novosti Press

The preamble to the 1977 U.S.S.R. Constitution indicates that the individual only attains full freedom in the future within the context of Communism and thus the "moulding" of the citizen is "the supreme goal" of the Soviet State. The preamble also states that the U.S.S.R. "is a society of true democracy, the political system which ensures effective management of all public affairs...and the combining of citizens' real rights and freedoms with their obligations and responsibility to society." This reflects the overall Soviet approach which is to fuse rights and duties. Article 59 states that the "exercise of their (citizens') rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of their (citizens') duties and obligations. Article 50 of the 1977 Soviet Constitution makes it quite clear that political freedoms are guaranteed "in accordance with the interests of the people and in order to strengthen and develop the socialist system."

The Soviet State is thus superordinate to the Soviet Citizen and basic rights are defined within the context of the "social structure and policy of the U.S.S.R." and "the organization of the socialist state." As Soviet commentator A.G. Egorov states in *Soviet Studies in Philosophy*, "the

significance and worth of each person are determined by the way he exercises his rights and performs his duties." All rights — political and civil as well as economic and social — are viewed as contingent or conditional and are forfeited when citizen duties that accompany them are not discharged in a manner prescribed by the State.

Consequently, we see that jobs are denied dissidents and others in accordance with Soviet law on the grounds that the individuals have failed to discharge their social duties. Under the Helsinki Act, participating States have the right to determine their own laws and regulations. According to the Soviet Constitution (Article 39) the "exercise by citizens of rights and freedoms must not injure the interests of society and the State, and the rights of other citizens."

In accordance with Soviet law, the dissidents are violating the laws of the U.S.S.R. The Helsinki Act recognizes the right of the Soviet government to deal with this matter under the internal laws of the U.S.S.R. and to do so without external interference. Remember that Clause VI says that, "The participating states will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state regardless of their mutual relations." The activities and reactions by external individuals, groups and states in response to the Soviet government's treatment of dissidents are thus viewed by the U.S.S.R. as "intervention" and contrary to the Helsinki Act.

This is not to say that the Soviet Union's behavior relative to human rights cannot or should not be challenged. Violation of the Helsinki Act is, however, probably not the most defensible position from which to attack the Soviets on the issue of human rights. The reason is because the Helsinki Act endorses the principle of national sovereignty and non-intervention more substantively and specifically than the prin-

ciple of an international obligation for human rights with its inherent commitment to the idea of international monitoring.

While the United States has been the most vocal in its criticism of Soviet non-compliance with the human rights section of Helsinki, it does so somewhat insincerely. The more comprehensive, legal framework for ensuring respect for human rights are the two United Nations Covenants on Human Rights which the United States has not ratified. The Covenants, unlike the Helsinki Act, contain legal obligations that are detailed and binding.

If all the States that signed the Helsinki Final Act were to ratify the Covenants, a reciprocity of obligations for the respect of human rights would be established.

In the final analysis it is not clear that the Helsinki Final Act represents the major advancement for human rights that many assert. While lip service is paid to the principle of international human rights, Helsinki reaffirms the primacy of State sovereignty and non-intervention. It is hoped that the participating States will observe, on their own, the human rights principles mentioned in the Act as there is no independent authority established to ensure compliance. Furthermore, no official recourse is provided if a signatory does not live up to the expectations. The only recourse seems to be that of unfavorable international publicity.

Thus, State sovereignty and non-intervention are given preference over international human rights in that each participating state is left to decide its own role vis a vis the human rights section.

The irony of Helsinki is that those participating States which engage in the criticism of other participating States for human rights violations may be more in violation of the Act than the States that allegedly violate the human rights provisions. This is because the principles of State sovereignty and non-intervention are given primacy in Helsinki and the human rights section is phrased with the appropriate

deference. An unwanted but, perhaps, inevitable consequence of this, may be that a certain skepticism develops around the idea of an international human rights standard. The situation is not helped when the U.S.S.R. uses the principles of State sovereignty and non-intervention to defend itself against charges of human rights violations and the United States relies on the same principles to justify its not ratifying the two United Nations Covenants.

These actions give primacy to the concepts of State sovereignty and non-intervention at the expense of the professed support for international human rights standards and it is within this context that the debate over who has or has not violated the Helsinki Final Act may be viewed.

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Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario PAEDIATRIC PERINATOLOGIST

The University of Ottawa Departments of Paediatrics and Obstetrics and Gynecology invite applications for the post of Paediatric Perinatologist at the Ottawa General Hospital. Responsibilities will include antenatal consultation in a rapidly developing high risk pregnancy referral unit as well as postnatal resuscitation and the supervision of neonatal intensive care facilities in that hospital. Cross appointment to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario and the Perinatal Unit at the Ottawa Civic Hospital would be expected. Suitable applicants should be eligible for certification in paediatrics by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and for licensure by the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. Applications including curriculum vitae and appropriate references should be forwarded to:

Dr. S.B. MacMurray,
Chairman, Selection Committee for Paediatric Perinatologist,
Department of Paediatrics, University of Ottawa,
401 Smyth Road,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8L1

Harassed, Helsinki Group disbands

The group of Soviets that monitored Soviet violations of human rights announced that it was disbanding because of arrests and deportations.

"Document No. 195" announcing the end of the so-called Helsinki Group was given to reporters by Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, along with a statement that authorities were preparing to charge Sofia V. Kallistratova, a 75-year-old lawyer, with spreading slander against the Soviet state.

Bonner, Kallistratova and Naum Meiman, a 70-year-old physicist barred from emigrating to Israel, were the last active members of a group that in its heyday in the late 1970s was the spearhead of the Soviet human rights movement. The "Moscow Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Agreements in the U.S.S.R." as it was formally titled, issued a stream of statements detailing violations of human rights, reporting abuses of Soviet law, chronicling the trials of political ac-

tivists and commenting on world affairs.

The last statement of the group carried the names of 16 prominent members now serving terms in labor camps or internal exiles. They included Yuri F. Orlov, the physicist who founded the Helsinki Group in May 1976, 10 months after the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and most European governments signed the Helsinki accords with their affirmation of a broad range of human rights. Orlov is serving a sentence of five years in labor camp followed by five years in exile to which he was sentenced in May, 1978.

The "Helsinki" statement said all members of satellite groups in the Soviet republics of Armenia, Georgia, Lithuania and the Ukraine had also been jailed. "In these circumstances, the group cannot fulfil the duties it assumed, and under the pressure of the authorities is obliged to terminate its work," the statement concluded.

The New York Times

FACULTY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES NEGOCIATIONS COLLECTIVES DES PROFESSEURS DES UNIVERSITES CANADIENNES

University/ Université	Association/ Union Association/ Syndicat	Affiliation	Certification date/ Date d'accréditation	Number in bargaining unit/ Nombre dans l'unité de négociation*	Status of collective agreement/ Etat de la convention collective**
ACADIA	Acadia University Faculty Association	Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT)	July 1976	193	Three-year agreement expires June 30, 1984.
ALGOMA	Algoma University College Faculty Association	CAUT	March 1976	24	One-year agreement expires June 30, 1983
BISHOP'S	Association of Professors of Bishop's University	Fédération des associations de professeurs des universités du Québec (FAPUQ)/ Association canadienne des professeurs d'université (ACPU)	March 1976	73	Three-year agreement expires December 31, 1982
BRANDON	Brandon University Faculty Association	CAUT	January 1978	175	One-year agreement expires March 31, 1983.
CAPE BRETON	College of Cape Breton Faculty Association	CAUT	Voluntary Recognition October 1975	58	Currently negotiating fourth agreement
CARLETON	Carleton University Academic Staff Association	CAUT	June 1975	604	Three-year agreement expires April 30, 1985.
CONCORDIA	Concordia University Faculty Association	FAPUQ/ ACPU	January 1981	711	Currently negotiating first agreement.
DALHOUSIE	Dalhousie Faculty Association	CAUT	November 1978	763	Negotiations in progress. As of July 1, 1982, the Faculty/ Librarians and Instructors units were combined by the Labour Board.
ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE	Association des professeurs de l'Ecole Polytechnique	FAPUQ/ ACPU	Février 1971	182	En train de négocier.
INSTITUT ARMAND FRAPPIER	Association des professeurs de l'Institut Armand Frappier	FAPUQ/ ACPU	Février 1979	26	Une convention de deux ans se termine le 30 novembre 1982.
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE	Syndicat du personnel de l'INRS	Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec (CEO)	Mai 1973	53	Une convention de trois ans et demi se termine le 30 novembre 1982
LAKEHEAD	Lakehead University Faculty Association	CAUT	September 1979	262	One year agreement expires June 30, 1983.
	Professional Librarians	CAUT	September 1979	9	One year agreement expires June 30, 1983
LAURENTIAN	Laurentian University Faculty Association	CAUT	July 1979	232	Negotiations in progress
LAVAL	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université Laval	FAPUQ/ ACPU	Janvier 1975	1173	Une convention de deux ans et demi se termine le 31 mai 1983.
MANITOBA	University of Manitoba Faculty Association	CAUT	November 1974	1119	Two-year agreement expires March 31, 1983
MONCTON	Association des bibliothécaires et professeurs de l'Université de Moncton	ACPU	Octobre 1976	26	Une convention de trois ans se termine le 30 juin 1984
MONTREAL	Syndicat général des professeurs de l'Université de Montréal	FAPUQ/ ACPU	Juillet 1975	1150	Une convention de trois ans se termine le 31 mai 1984 Réouverture, partie salariale le 31 mai 1983.
NEW BRUNSWICK	Association of the University of New Brunswick Teachers	CAUT	March 1979	545	Two-year agreement expires June 30, 1983
ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION	OISE Faculty Association	CAUT	Voluntary recognition July 1977	134	One-year agreement expires June 30, 1983.
OTTAWA	Association of Professors of the University of Ottawa	CAUT	January 1977	863	Three-year agreement expires April 30, 1984
QUEBEC	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec (CEO)	Mai 1971	170	Une convention de trois ans et demi se termine le 30 novembre 1982
	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Hull	Aucune	Juillet 1980	68	Une convention de trois ans et demi se termine le 30 novembre 1982
	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec (Montréal)	Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN)	Septembre 1971	600	Une convention de trois ans et demi se termine le 30 novembre 1982.
	Syndicat des enseignants de l'Université du Québec dans l'ouest	CEO	Novembre 1972	43	Une convention de trois ans et demi se termine le 30 novembre 1982

	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Rimouski	CSN	Février 1973	150	Une convention de trois ans et demie se termine le 30 novembre 1982.
	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	FAPUO/ ACPU	Septembre 1971	300	Une convention de trois ans et demie se termine le 30 novembre 1982.
REGINA	University of Regina Faculty Association	CAUT	May 1977	377	Two-year agreement expires June 30, 1983.
RYERSON	Ryerson Faculty Association	None	Voluntary recognition 1964	650	Negotiations in progress.
SAINT-BONIFACE	L'Association des professeurs universitaires du Collège Saint-Boniface	ACPU	Reconnaissance volontaire Avril 1977	38	En train de négocier.
SAINT MARY'S	Saint Mary's University Faculty Union	CAUT	April 1974	127	Two-year agreement expires August 31, 1983. SMUFU negotiates on behalf of a separate unit of Professional Librarians. Two-year agreement expires August 31, 1983.
SAINT-LOUIS MAILLET	Association des professeurs et bibliothécaires du centre universitaire Saint-Louis Maillet	ACPU	Reconnaissance volontaire 1972	31	Une convention de trois ans se termine le 30 juin 1984
ST THOMAS	Faculty Association of the University of St. Thomas	CAUT	October 1976	53	Negotiations in progress
ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE	St. Thomas More College Faculty Union (1977)	CAUT	May 1977	35	Currently negotiating third agreement.
SASKATCHEWAN	University of Saskatchewan Faculty Association	None	January 1977	955	Currently negotiating fourth agreement.
SHERBROOKE	Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université de Sherbrooke (SPUS)	FAPUO/ ACPU	Février 1974	346	Une convention de deux ans et demie se termine le 31 mai 1981 — Partie salariale se termine le 30 novembre 1982.
	Association des ingénieurs de l'Université de Sherbrooke (AIPSA)	FAPUO/ ACPU	Novembre 1970	58	Une convention de deux ans et demie se termine le 31 mai 1983. — Partie salariale se termine le 30 novembre 1982.
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF NOVA SCOTIA	Technical University of Nova Scotia Faculty Association	CAUT	February 1980	77	Three-year agreement expires June 30, 1983.
TRENT	Association of Teaching Staff of Trent University	CAUT	June 1980	172	Three-year agreement expires June 30, 1983.
WINDSOR	University of Windsor Faculty Association	CAUT	December 1977	525	Negotiations in progress.
WINNIPEG	University of Winnipeg Faculty Association	CAUT	February 1981	210	Two-year agreement expires March 31, 1984 — Salary re-openers April 1, 1983.
	University of Winnipeg Faculty Association (Collegiate Instructors)	CAUT	October 1981	11	Currently negotiating first agreement.
YORK	York University Faculty Association	CAUT	October 1977	958	One-year agreement expires April 30, 1983.

* These figures are approximate. Ces chiffres sont approximatifs.

** Information compiled as at September 1, 1982./ information en date du 1 septembre 1982.

SPECIAL PLAN BARGAINING AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES REGIMES SPECIAUX DANS LES UNIVERSITES CANADIENNES

University/ Université	Association/ Union/ Association/ Syndicat	Affiliation	Number in bargaining unit/ Nombre dans l'unité de négociation*	Special Plan Arrangement/ Régime Spécial
ALBERTA†	Association of Academic Staff of the University of Alberta	CAUT	1953	Comprehensive agreement on terms and conditions of employment; annual monetary negotiations culminating in interest arbitration (Final Offer Selection).
ATHABASCA†	The Athabasca University Staff Association and The Athabasca University Faculty Association	CAUT	65	Comprehensive agreement on terms and conditions of employment; annual monetary negotiations culminating in interest arbitration (Final Offer Selection).
BRITISH COLUMBIA	The University of British Columbia Faculty Association	CAUT	1788	Annual monetary negotiations culminating in interest arbitration (conventional) pursuant to a "Framework Agreement" for bargaining; provides as well for the negotiation of subsidiary agreements on "Conditions of Appointments".
CALGARY†	The University of Calgary Faculty Association	CAUT	879	Annual monetary negotiations culminating in interest arbitration (conventional) pursuant to an "Agreement to Bargain Collectively"; the Faculty Handbook governing terms and conditions is not part of the Special Plan Bargaining arrangement.

Où vont les finissants de la Faculté des sciences de l'éducation de l'Université de Moncton?

par Yolande Castonguay LeBlanc

On décourage souvent les finissants des écoles secondaires de s'inscrire en éducation ou en loisirs car, dit-on, il n'y a pas de débouché sur le marché du travail pour ces diplômés. Quelle est au juste la situation d'emploi de ces finissants?

Chaque année, une enquête est menée auprès des finissants au baccalauréat de la Faculté des sciences de l'éducation de l'Université de Moncton à Moncton, N.-B. L'enquête menée par Madame Yolande Castonguay LeBlanc auprès des finissants au baccalauréat en éducation ou en loisirs de 1981 montre que la majorité travaille et qu'environ 88 pour cent travaillent dans leur domaine de spécialisation, dans un domaine connexe, ou dans un autre domaine.

Sur 106 questionnaires envoyés par la poste, 95 ont été retournés. Les renseignements au sujet des finissants qui n'ont pas répondu par voie de la poste ont été obtenus soit par téléphone, soit par l'intermédiaire des directeurs de départements où ces étudiants étaient inscrits durant leurs études. Les renseignements concernant la situation d'emploi des 106 finissants au baccalauréat en éducation ou en loisirs ont donc pu être compilés dans cette enquête.

Le tableau général indique que sur 106 finissants, 68 sont dans l'enseignement, sept sont en loisirs, huit sont aux études, sept travaillent dans un domaine connexe, 11 oeuvrent dans un autre domaine que celui de leur formation et cinq sont sans emploi. De ces cinq derniers, trois ne travaillent pas pour raison de maladie ou d'immigration dans un autre pays. Ceci signifie que deux finissants seulement n'ont pu trouver d'emploi d'aucune sorte.

Tous les étudiants qui ont terminé le baccalauréat en éducation, mention enseignement de l'art industriel ont été embauchés à titre d'enseignants. De ceux qui ont terminé un baccalauréat en éducation, mention enseignement du commerce, cinq ont été embauchés à titre d'enseignants; un travaille dans un domaine connexe; un travaille dans un autre domaine et un est

sans emploi.

De ceux qui ont terminé au baccalauréat en éducation, mention préscolaire-élémentaire, quatre, c'est-à-dire 57,1 pour cent sont dans l'enseignement; un travaille dans un domaine connexe; un est retourné aux études et un est sans emploi. Des quatre qui enseignent, un le fait au Nouveau-Brunswick, deux au Québec et un en Alberta.

Des 18 finissants au baccalauréat en éducation, mention élémentaire, 15 enseignent. De ces 15, 12 sont à temps plein et trois à temps partiel. Un étudiant est aux études, un travaille dans un domaine connexe à l'enseignement, et un est sans emploi. Des 15 qui ont un emploi en enseignement, 73,3 pour cent exercent leur profession ad Nouveau-Brunswick.

Sur un total de 34 finissants au baccalauréat en éducation, mention éducation physique, 20 sont dans l'enseignement; cinq sont aux études; deux travaillent dans un domaine connexe; cinq oeuvrent dans un autre domaine et deux sont sans emploi.

Des dix étudiants qui détiennent un baccalauréat en loisirs, seulement trois travaillent dans un autre domaine que celui de leur formation.

Des détenteurs d'un baccalauréat en éducation, mention éducation spéciale, cinq enseignent; un travaille dans un domaine connexe et un dans un domaine autre que celui de sa formation.

Des finissants au baccalauréat en éducation, mention secondaire, cinq ont trouvé un emploi dans l'enseignement; un est retourné aux études et un travaille dans un domaine autre que celui de sa formation.

Le baccalauréat en éducation d'un an a été décerné à 12 finissants. Des ces 12, 11 ont un emploi dans l'enseignement (91,7 pour cent) et un travaille dans un domaine connexe.

Pour résumer, l'enquête auprès des

finissants de 1981 aux baccalauréats en éducation et en loisirs du Centre universitaire de Moncton démontre que, sur 106 étudiants, 87,7 pour cent travaillaient, 7,6 pour cent étaient retournés aux études et 4,7 pour cent étaient sans emploi au moment de l'enquête. Des 87,7 pour cent qui travaillaient, 64,1 pour cent étaient dans l'enseignement, 9,4 pour cent oeuvraient en loisirs; 6,6 pour cent dans des domaines connexes et 7,6 pour cent d'autres domaines. C'est dire que 80,1 pour cent des finissants-travaillaient dans leur domaine de

préparation ou dans des domaines connexes au moment de l'enquête.

L'étude démontre donc que la majorité des finissants de 1981 de la Faculté des sciences de l'éducation du Centre universitaire de Moncton a réussi à trouver de l'emploi dans son domaine de préparation ou dans un domaine connexe.

Yolande Castonguay LeBlanc est avec la Faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Centre universitaire de Moncton.

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CAUT

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Negotiations on terms and conditions with provision for interest arbitration on annual monetary negotiations.

† The Alberta Government, in November 1981, passed legislation under which future bargaining will be conducted. The legislation builds on existing documents and practices at each of the universities.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The University of Prince
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CAUT

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Annual monetary negotiations culminating in interest arbitration (Final Offer Selection) pursuant to a framework document; other terms and conditions not part of Special Plan Bargaining arrangement.

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419

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BOOKS. LIVRES

Roots of Confrontation in South Asia

Afghanistan, Pakistan, India & the Superpowers

STANLEY WOLPERT



Roots of Confrontation in South Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and the Superpowers, Stanley Wolpert, New York, Oxford University Press, 1982 (222 pages, \$20.95).

The United States of America, having emerged as the Western superpower, after World War II, has had to step into the shoes of erstwhile imperial powers such as Britain. This has involved undertaking all the responsibilities of preserving a "sphere of influence" in that part of the world which once constituted the vast British empire.

Yet, maintains Wolpert in his book *Roots of Confrontation in South Asia*, the United States and its people have failed to live up to the task because of their ignorance of the history of other countries and those of South Asia in particular.

The book under review is an attempt to rectify that situation. In the author's words, "in this book I have tried to diminish what is perhaps the most dangerous gap in our (American) understanding of our interdependent world by viewing current superpower confrontation over Afghanistan in the light of South Asia's history."

The author's additional reason for writing the book is that after a lecture he "gave at U.C.L.A. one rainy evening in 1980," many friends urged him to "develop in written form" the story of the "great game played by Britain and Russia on Afghanistan's high plateau, ... where we (Americans) have taken Britain's place." That game continues, warns Wolpert, and he poses the question, "Is there any policy the United States can pursue, in the critical years and decades ahead, to secure this vital region against Soviet aggression...?"

Having thus prepared the reader, the author launches into a narration of "more than 4,000 years" of South Asian history condensed into 30 pages — a formidable task which few scholars will attempt without running the risk of making gross over-simplifications and recourse to stereotypes. Wolpert does not fair any better.

Sandwiched between the history and a race chronicle of more recent events in South Asia is the "story," which the author with a penchant for metaphorical expressions, calls the "great game". The game began back in the 18th century as a contention between two imperialisms — British and Czarist Russian. Wolpert, who scrupulously avoids any reference to the

More than a change of heart needed

by Hassan N. Gardezi

phenomenon of imperialism in any of its manifestations, calls this a contest between the Lion (Britain) and the Bear (Russia) to get the Goat (Afghanistan). According to the author, the October Revolution had little lasting effect on this game, the Bear remains the Bear with its menacing claws outstretched. The Lion, on the other hand, has been replaced by a fumbling and blundering Uncle Sam.

One cannot fault the author's account of Anglo-Russian rivalry over attempts to colonize Afghanistan, brief and sketchy as it is. However, he sees these events through the glasses of a liberal American academic. Central to his position is the unquestionable view that the U.S.S.R. is a hegemonic power which constantly seeks to expand its sphere of influence in the "free world". The United States has failed to stop Soviet expansionism because of ineptitude in the conduct of its foreign policy and less than altruistic motives in "helping" the Third World. This sort of analysis traces the "roots" of East-West confrontation to the actions of individual world leaders and their influential advisors rather than to the logic of underlying phenomena such as imperialism, neo-colonialism and class conflict.

To put the author's narrative of "the great game" in a somewhat different perspective, let us begin with the 1907 Convention signed by Britain and Czarist Russia, not too strange bedfellows in the conduct of imperial enterprise. By this Convention, signed without the knowledge of the Afghan ruler (Amir), Russia abandoned its colonial designs on Afghanistan and agreed to conduct its relations with the latter through British intermediaries. The British in return conceded some Russian claims over Iran.

The Afghan *Amirs* resented being forced to come under the exclusive tutelage of Britain. When Amir Aman Allah ascended the throne, he proclaimed Afghanistan to be a sovereign state and confronted Britain militarily on the border now adjoining Pakistan. The Czarist regime having been toppled in 1917, Aman Allah also contacted the Soviets to establish friendly relations. Lenin responded forthwith, extending Soviet recognition of Afghan sovereignty. These initiatives resulted in the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1921 which granted Afghanistan free transit of trade goods through Soviet territory and greatly enhanced commercial relations between the two countries. It was this treaty which initiated a long period of Soviet assistance to Afghanistan in economic, technical, educational and military fields which has continued to this day.

The British, who were so used to twisting the arms of Afghan rulers by what the author describes as the "Nabob game," were infuriated by the Afghan-Soviet treaty based on equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. But while facing a massive anti-colonial movement in India at the time, the British wisely decided not to seek a military solution of their conflict with Afghanistan. Instead they adopted the strategy of fomenting an internal revolt against Aman Allah by inciting the forces

of reaction against the Amir's modernization plans.

Particularly distasteful to the British was the establishment of a parliament in Afghanistan and extension of adult franchise, a wrong example for their subjects east of the Khyber. Reforms such as the opening of schools to women and abolition of the veil were made a pretext for an anti-Aman Allah campaign. The Amir was labeled a "godless communist" in the British Press, just as Jimmy Carter and Margaret Thatcher dubbed the present regime in Kabul. Semi-nude pictures of the Amir's wife were fabricated and distributed widely on both sides of the border. *Mullah Shorabazar*, as his descendants today, led the religious crusade while an adventurer nicknamed *Baccha Saka* headed the armed insurrection and ruled with a reign of terror for a short while after Aman Allah abdicated.

But contrary to the traditional wisdom of Pentagon analysts and British Tories, history does not repeat itself. The progressive Afghan elements have learned bitter lessons from the past and the Karmal government may survive, after all, the onslaught of obscurantist *mullahs*, petty tribal warlords and their "humanitarian" friends in the West. The liberal impulse is easily activated by the appeal to the rights of people to live by their traditional mores.

Today, the obscurantist *mullahs* (religious Muslim clerics), patriarchal tribal chiefs and exploitative socio-economic relations are being portrayed as part of the

"resurgence of Islam." Wolpert goes as far as saying that military dictatorships in "Islamic nations" are "in keeping with the laws and tenets of Islam". As a matter of fact, the military dictatorships in Asia, as in Latin America, thrive on massive doses of U.S. military and economic aid, as Wolpert's own reckoning of U.S. foreign policy reveals. Far from reflecting the indigenous aspirations of their peoples, these dictatorships use all conceivable methods to exclude any role of average citizens in the affairs of the state.

In the final chapter, "Towards a More Rational South Asian Policy," Wolpert invites his fellow Americans to do some soul-searching and recommends certain guidelines for the policy makers. The value of these guidelines can not be disputed on ethical or rational grounds. For example, he recommends that "we might begin by committing one-half or even one-tenth of the money we are so willing to spend on arms to building fertilizer plants and irrigation canals, hospitals, sanitation systems, schools and libraries throughout South Asia." For South Asians, among other things, he proposes the formation of an "economic commonwealth" on the lines of the European Common Market.

All these proposals make good sense for building a rational, more peaceful world. But the implementation of these proposals will require much more than a change of heart on the part of Americans, Indians or Pakistanis and their leaders. The roots of confrontation in South Asia, as elsewhere, are more firmly imbedded in the realities of distribution of power and privilege within the individual countries, the region as a whole and the wider world of international political and economic relations.

While Wolpert's work is an informative compilation of selected historical and political facts, he makes no serious attempt to analyze the underlying political and economic forces which have turned South and Southwest Asia into a theatre of conflict.

Professor Gardezi is with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Algoma University College.

Can our educational system respond to change?

by Sylvia Hale

Canadian Education in the 1980's. Detselig Enterprises Limited. Calgary, Alberta 1981 (282 pp).

This collection of 15 articles provides an informative survey of the history and future prospects for education in Canada.

The first four articles by Pitman, Pike, Hamm-Brücher and Livingstone, grouped under the heading "Transitions," document the optimistic expansion of education in the 60's, under pressure of high unemployment among school leavers combined with a shortage of skilled workers. The 60's marked the heyday of "human capital theory", an irresistible matching of functionalist theories of stratification with

liberal, egalitarian ideology. Education was seen as the key to industrial expansion and society equity. But growth which took place without clear policies or goals did not seem to solve the problems, or the seeming mismatch between graduates and rapidly changing skills needed in the economy.

The three articles in part 2, "Connections", trace the failure of the schools to connect meaningfully with the communities they were supposed to serve. Jaenen's excellent article on mutilated multiculturalism shows how easily glowing policies of multiculturalism can degenerate in the classroom into stereotyped categorization of ethnic groups. Wilson documents the striking increase in enrollment in private denominational schools throughout the 70's, at a time when enrollment in public

p.30

BOOKS.LIVRES

Hugh MacLennan: *A Writer's Life*. Elspeth Cameron. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1981. ISBN 0-8020-5556-7

Biography is an art which is mastered by very few. It is not history and neither is it criticism. A biography fails which supplies only the documentation of the life or a critique of its creations, whether the creator be writer, artist, musician, politician, or whatever. The biography must contain both and yet must be a whole greater than the parts.

In Australia, at Griffith University, there is now something called the Institute of Modern Biography, which is devoted to the study of these propositions. At times it seems to implore in self-important jargon but some interesting insights are coming out, including some on the relationship between biographer and biographee.

I use that strange neologism because it extends beyond scholar and subject. One can see this particularly in the work of one of the founders of the institute, Andrew Field. A colleague of mine once remarked to me that he thought Field's biography of Nabokov to be a typical Nabokovian game, "Field" as pseudonym for Nabokov.

So is the appropriate biographer the best literary scholar? Is it someone who has psychoanalytic skills, to interpret the life as well as the work? Is it someone who hates the subject and can dredge up all the potential muck? Or someone who loves the subject and can thus gain his full co-operation or that of his descendants? Or even someone like Field, who achieves a symbiosis in which biographer and biographee seem one?

Thus Elspeth Cameron's *Hugh MacLennan: A Writer's Life*. Its publication was an occasion for great fanfare. At the 1981 Learned Societies MacLennan gave a lecture at which promotional material for Cameron's book was given out. Some immediately acclaimed it essential for anyone interested in Canadian literature. The reviews were at times hesitant but essentially positive.

An apt example of this ambivalence is by T.D. MacLulich in *Canadian Literature* 90. His first sentence is "Elspeth Cameron's life of Hugh MacLennan is the most

MacLennan swallowed hook, line and sinker

by Terry Goldie

thorough and most revealing account yet published of the life and writings of a Canadian author." He ends with "Cameron's biography sets a worthy standard by which to measure all subsequent biographies of Canadian writers."

The former seems apt although not the latter. More important, however, is the clearly positive implications of these end-points of the review. They tend to cover up the various caveats in the centre, such as "Her book is perhaps overly earnest, too much like MacLennan's own prose at its most ponderous."

I find this more important than MacLulich suggests because my overwhelming impression of the book is that symbiosis mentioned above. If Cameron is not MacLennan she is certainly very close to him. In the lengthy preface she mentions that one of the prime stimulants for her research was her discovery "that critics from the higher echelons of education thought MacLennan a somewhat dull and stolid writer whose stories barely made it across the boundary from social history into fiction." Cameron clearly disagrees and has devoted herself to changing this impression.

The first part of the book is careful documentation of early life. Most of this is quite informative although at times there is a confusion of balance. Cameron doesn't delve far enough on some issues and then over-emphasizes strange sidelights. A good example is a comment on an ear infection. It concludes, "Although the doctor pronounced his hearing sound and equal in both ears, he warned that the left ear would be vulnerable to infections, and precautions must be taken never to get it wet." I presume this observation, which seems to

me almost comic, has a serious purpose but I can't for the life of me figure out what it is.

Many of the phrases in the book betray a similar ingenuousness. For example, Cameron refers to "Leonard Cohen, a student of his who was to become a writer himself." This needs either less or more. As it stands one thinks, "Is that that nice Mr. Cohen in the Canadian Authors Association?" When Marian Engel appears she is simply called "the novelist". How about something like that for Cohen?

Part of the problem might be that the biographer seems no more sympathetic to Cohen and what he represents than is MacLennan. She opposes negative reviews of bow old-fashioned *Voices in Time* seems with a reference to one of the characters, Timothy Wellfleet: "Timothy's work in the mass media and his private life, which resembles that of Leonard Cohen's fictional characters..." This is somewhat true in their rather freelance sexuality but Timothy has no Cohen-like visions. The narrator in *Voices in Time* notes that Timothy presents his ideas in phrases from *Catcher in the Rye*. But the truth is that they are phrases composed by someone who dipped into Salinger and didn't like it much. Besides which, even if MacLennan understood Holden Caulfield, neither is ready for Cohen's F.

There are moments when Cameron seems objective but they are only moments. The portrait of Dorothy Duncan, MacLennan's first wife, is almost completely positive but then after her death we learn that his relationship with his mother and sister had improved, "a relationship that on more than one occasion had been strained by Dorothy's idiosyncracies." We've learned

much about her illnesses, little about such idiosyncracies. What were they? How did they affect MacLennan?

But then that would be less than tasteful. And, like MacLennan, Cameron does not want to overstep the mark, as in the following account of what seems to have been his first sexual experience with Dorothy: "Thrown into such close quarters with the first woman since Jean Shaw who had stirred his emotions deeply, MacLennan's love blossomed. The consummation of that love during their stay in New York effectively meant to each of them that they were engaged." One is reminded of the very tentative pictures of sex in MacLennan's novels.

Cameron is most clearly working for MacLennan rather than on him when she reacts to the reviews of his novels. She accepts MacLennan's view of a Torontonian conspiracy against him. She seems to feel this is at least partly based on hometown support for Morley Callaghan. She carefully notes, "it was Morley Callaghan's son Barry who wrote one of the three most scathing reviews of *Return of the Sphinx*."

Of course, the conspiracy has other pernicious offshoots: "Much more strident was a review from Vancouver, where ever since *The Precipice* MacLennan had been unpopular in some circles." Here, I must admit that, although I grew up in Saskatchewan and now live in Newfoundland, I find MacLennan rather limited myself. As MacLulich notes, the prose is ponderous and characterizations often rather stiff. Perhaps more important, while he attacks large and interesting subjects he does it very heavily-handedly, in a manner clearly suggesting his own feelings of self-importance (something of which Cameron gives many examples but without addressing them). In each novel there is THE BIG IDEA. Usually it is regurgitated in a manner which is almost whole but strangely skewed, as though swallowed improperly and then not digested at all.

Which could also be said about Cameron's work when she attempts to provide a context to MacLennan, in her references to Jung, Nabokov and various others. And yet the metaphor would not apply to her reaction to MacLennan himself. She has been all too ready to swallow him, hook, line and sinker.

MacLennan is a phenomenon in Canadian culture and needs examination. But his obvious inadequacies as a writer must be considered as well as his enormous ego which has led him to believe himself the saviour of the world literature (and at times perhaps the world). To most of us he seems not a good writer, but so eminently Canadian. It will take a skilled artist to elucidate this. Cameron is too much MacLennan's disciple, and even reflection, to be the one.

Professor Goldie is with the department of English Language and Literature at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Respond to change..pg. 29

schools was declining — a trend linked to conservative philosophies of individualism, privatism, and 'family choice', but also spurred by criticisms of public schools for lack of discipline, poor curriculum and poor teachers.

MacDonald discusses the quiet revolution in Quebec which saw the transition from Church directed to government directed education, and the development of CEGEPs which succeeded in redressing the underrepresentation of Francophones in higher education. Language legislation was designed to protect French as a working language in the context of declining birthrates, and a steady influx of immigrants who demanded English as the language of instruction for their children, but it was to fall foul of the Federal Constitution.

Articles collected under the headings of "Curriculum" and "Work and Schooling" all question the adequacy of schools in preparing students for the adult world. Tomkins describes how optimistic innovations of the 60's turned into disillusionment in the 70's, with complaints of boredom, apathy, and declining standards — an adaptation perhaps only too well suited to

the prevailing culture of hedonism, affluence, and consumption. Orpwood follows with criticisms levelled against schools for teaching science in a contextual vacuum, dissociated from critical questioning or social awareness. Science teachers, on the other hand, find themselves facing a Catch 22 of competing, contradictory proposals for change.

Ironically, Gaskell's two articles suggest that it is education for girls which is most immediately directed to vocational training, preparing them for immediate entry into the business world, only to trap them in low status and low paying work. Both boys and girls quit school because they find it a drag, only to find themselves trapped in equally boring jobs, tolerable because they are seen as short term, and at least they are paid and treated as adults. A bright note is struck only with Dennison's article on Community Colleges. Accepting that schools are unable to meet the needs of new technology and a rapidly changing workforce, the Community colleges focus on continuing adult education, responding to immediate community needs.

This theme of voluntary education for adults is the focus of the last section on "Future Perspectives", with articles by

Henchey, Thomas and Stevenson. The worst scenario painted for the future is of a stagnant school system, starved out by competing priorities for public funds, growing increasingly irrelevant with declining enrollments, layoffs, and disillusionment among aging teachers. The alternative implies a transformation in teaching roles, to meet the exponential growth in adult learning needs, and a shift in focus from compulsory schooling as the delivery of opportunities, to one of voluntary learning by individuals as a continuing, lifelong process. The question is whether the bureaucratic structures of educational institutions can respond rapidly enough to these changing circumstances.

In conclusion, this book offers a set of well selected articles, providing a valuable overview of education in Canada over the last 20 years, and the problems and challenges which the system faces. Particularly useful are the select bibliographies of contemporary references which follow each article.

Professor Hale is with the Department of Sociology at St. Thomas University.

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BOOKS. LIVRES

A critique of Canada's capacity to survive

by Gordon Fearn

The Limits of Liberalism: The Making of Canadian Sociology. Montréal: Black Rose Books, 1981, 137 pp., paperback (hardcover available).

Samuel Delbert Clark, an historical sociologist, embodies the connection between the history and sociology of Canadian society. Clark has steadfastly pursued his scholarly work since the early 1930s: initiated by writing an M.A. thesis on settlement and dry-land farming at the University of Saskatchewan, studying with Laski and Tawney and first meeting Harold Innis at the London School of Economics, completing an M.A. degree in sociology at McGill University and while there working for Everett Hughes and Charles Dawson, and in 1937 completing a Ph.D. thesis on the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the University of Toronto.

Clark taught at the University of Toronto from 1938 until his retirement in 1976. He was Toronto's first sociologist. During these years, and since, Clark has written eight books including *The Social Development of Canada* (1942), *Church and Sect in Canada* (1948), *Movements of Political Protest in Canada* (1959), *The Suburban Society* (1966), and *The New Urban Poor* (1978). Little wonder that sociologist Deborah Harrison has written a critique of Clark's work and, more generally, of the "limits of liberalism" and liberal sociology in Canada.

Harrison credits S.D. Clark with laying the groundwork for an "indigenous Canadian sociology." She considers Clark to be "the most important sociologist Canada has yet produced." Laudatory comments aside, Harrison's critique provides her contemporary audience with a highly focused insight into what she calls "the most salient issues in Canadian sociology." One might add, in Canadian society as well.

Harrison's initial purpose is to put Clark's work "in a perspective." The chief mechanism of her critique is to distinguish Clark's *form* (his persistent concern with social change and with "groups in transition") from *content* (his recurrent interest in the experiences of "individuals on the make"). She views Clark's scholarship and Canadian sociology, both taken in total, as signifying a "schizophrenic split" wherein the "historical uniqueness of Canadian society" is always measured against the standard of "the largely American style of sociology... based on the liberal conception of the free individual." The form and the content so conceived are incompatible, Harrison argues. "Most Canadian sociologists tend to veer in one direction or the other. But Clark has veered in both. The form of his work has been historical and collective, the content ahistorical and individualist. The intellectual synthesis, further, with which Clark would putatively bridge the gap between his form and content is itself the product of the liberal-individualist ethos."

Having established this as her thematic thrust, and after devoting a small chapter to Clark's biography, Harrison outlines the collectivist and the individualist traditions. The former she equates with dependency theory in its various forms; the works of Careless, Frank, Creighton, Innis, Watkins, Naylor and Ryerson, among others, are highlighted and to some extent compared and contrasted. Harrison is careful to point out some of the differences in emphasis within the collectivist tradition; for example, Creighton stressed metropolitan sponsorship of hinterland development, while recent dependency writings focus on class relations within the hinterland. With respect to the individualist tradition, which Harrison equates with the frontier model of social development, a brief review of Turner's frontier thesis is followed by overviews of both structural-functionalism in sociology and continentalism in economics, the latter reflected in the writings of Johnson and Underhill.

Harrison then uses the form-content distinction to dissect Clark's scholarship. She finds Clark's form in *The Social Development of Canada* and *Church and Sect in Canada* to be consistent with "an historical account of how the Canadian society, along with the collectivities within it, have, over time, suffered conflicts and undergone radical changes." In contrast, Harrison finds "the content of Clark's work has been about individuals adapting to the 'progressive' order of a maturing capitalism. In the case of Canadians, this can only mean their progressive absorption into the continental empire of the United States." *The Canadian Manufacturers' Association* (1939), *Movements of Political Protest in Canada*, *The Suburban Society* and *The New Urban Poor* all demonstrate, in Harrison's view, how for Clark "the liberal-individualism of the content overshadowed the collective orientation of the form."

There is a degree of contrivance in Harrison's use of the form-content distinction. The author seeks to fit the life-long products of a scholar's fertile mind into categories which are excessively dichotomous. The wholeness and continuity of S.D. Clark's work are obscured by this treatment. In *The Writing of Canadian History*, historian Carl Berger listed Clark as one of those select authors "who broke the traditional patterns of interpretation. I am less concerned with the historical

literature that ratifies accepted views and fills in the details," said Berger, "than with original conceptions that bore on the larger and central themes in Canadian history."

In the final chapters, Harrison turns to the substantive issues for which her analysis of Clark's scholarship has been a vehicle. She argues that political history refutes Clark's contention "that a dependent economy can co-exist with an autonomous culture," and she substantiates this argument by reference to the cross-national pervasiveness of both technology and capitalism. Harrison then discusses how liberal ideology is the basis for human domination through the workings of technology and capitalism. "It is in line with the assumptions of liberalism that Clark can contend that an indigenous Canadian sociology can arise totally independently of Canada's economic and cultural subservience to the United States. Similarly in line with liberalism is the individualist side of Clark's sociology, which has emphasized the transcending qualities of personal ambition."

The Limits of Liberalism speaks to the larger question of the degree to which liberalism has fostered U.S. domination of Canada both economically and culturally, and to the paradox that "in order to feel like independent individuals Canadians had

to view themselves in continentalist terms." The critique of one man's work and of liberal sociology highlighted in this book is thus also a critique of Canada's capacity to survive as an autonomous society. On this question Harrison makes her personal view explicit: "The bias toward collectivism evidenced in this book arises from my view that it is the community, the web of mutual connection and responsibility among people, that makes the freedom of the individuals within it meaningful. ... My criticism of liberal sociology is that, like liberal ideology itself, it presupposes the freedom of the individual instead of committing itself to working for it."

Harrison's critique of Clark's scholarship is thus also her radicalism: "not to pretend that one is not connected with what one sees." One can only lament a little that S.D. Clark — a prolific scholar whose career achievements encompass both the totality and the elements of society, rather than the one or the other which is more typical of academic work — is the victim of Harrison's methodical eye.

Gordon Fearn is associate professor of sociology and chairman of the Canadian Studies Program at the University of Alberta.

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THE ONTARIO CANCER FOUNDATION. Hamilton Clinic. Cancer Research Program Director. Senior Scientist required to coordinate and develop research between McMaster University Medical Centre and the Hamilton Cancer Clinic at the Henderson General Hospital. The focus of the research will be in cancer problems at the basic science-clinical interface. Only scientists with extensive and established publication records, and ongoing research programs presently funded by national agencies need apply. Salary would be commensurate with that of a cancer scientist of The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation and at the level of Associate Professor or higher in an appropriate department at McMaster University Medical School. Preference will be given to Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. Deadline for receipt of applications October 31, 1982. Interested individuals should send a curriculum vitae, and three reference letters to: Dr. W.M. Hrynuk, Director, The Ontario Cancer Foundation, Hamilton Clinic, 711 Concession Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Professor and Head. Applications are invited for the position of Professor and Head of the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba. Candidates should have a substantial record and academic achievement in Pharmacology and extensive experience in teaching and research. The Department is responsible for programs of education at the undergraduate and graduate levels in medicine and offers programs leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. The Department also co-operates with other clinical departments in the teaching of clinical pharmacology. Both men and women are encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this ad is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applications and nominations should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and submitted to: Dr. T.W. Fyles, Chairman, Pharmacology Search Committee, 753 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3E 0W3.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. Department of Radiology. Professor and Head. Applications are invited for the position of Professor and Head of the Department of Radiology at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba. Candidates should have a substantial record and academic achievement in Radiology and extensive experience in teaching and research. The Department is responsible for programs of education at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Department also co-operates with other clinical departments in the teaching of clinical medicine. Both men and women are encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this ad is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applications and nominations should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and submitted to: Dr. T.W. Fyles, Chairman, Radiology Search Committee, 753 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3E 0W3.

ROYAL ROADS MILITARY COLLEGE. Administrative Post. Applications are invited for the position of Registrar at the Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, B.C. The Registrar is responsible to the Principal for the detailed day-to-day administration of the academic program, the preparation of daily and examination timetables, interpretation and implementation of approved academic admissions standards, com-

pliation of statistics, preparation of the college calendar, registration of students, the preparation of degrees and diplomas, and liaison with both other universities and with the Canadian Forces on matters within his areas of responsibility. As Secretary of the Senate, College Council, Faculty Board and Faculty Council, the Registrar prepares minutes of meetings and conducts correspondence relative to actions of these committees. In addition, the Registrar is expected to teach a one-semester course in a discipline offered at the College. The desired academic qualification is a doctorate in an academic discipline relevant to the College programs but a Master's degree in Arts or Science or an Engineering degree would be acceptable. The appointment will be within the professional ranks at a level and salary commensurate with the candidates' qualifications and experience. The position becomes vacant effective 31 Dec. '82 and it is hoped that the successful candidate will be able to assume his duties shortly thereafter. The competition will remain open until filled and at least until 15 Nov. '82. Knowledge of English only is required. Candidates are requested to submit complete dossiers with names of three references to Dr. E.S. Graham, Principal, Royal Roads Military College, FMO Victoria, B.C. V0S 1B0. Toute information relative à ce concours est disponible en français et peut être obtenue en écrivant au Dr. Graham.

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UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education. Agricultural Economist in Agricultural Marketing. The School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education invites applications for a tenure track position in Agricultural Marketing. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics or a related area with strong training in marketing, prices, economic theory and quantitative methods. Preference will be given to candidates with an interest in food marketing and/or market development. Rank of Assistant Professor. Duties will include teaching diploma, undergraduate and graduate courses in the general area of agricultural marketing. The successful candidate will also be expected to supervise graduate students and contribute to the research and extension program in the marketing area. Applicants should provide a complete curriculum vitae, a brief description of research interests, a transcript of academic record and the names and addresses of three references to: Dr. E.L. Menzie, Director School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Position open: May 1, 1983. Application closing date: Nov. 15, 1982. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Position subject to final budgetary approval.

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BIOCHEMISTRY/MICROBIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Biochemistry. A short-tenure appointment as Lecturer or Assistant Professor is available in the Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan. Applicants must have a Ph.D. and/or M.D. degree. Duties will primarily be the teaching of biochemistry to undergraduate and graduate students. Collaborative research with other faculty members may be possible. Effective date of appointment is "as soon as possible" with termination of the appointment on March 31, 1984. Salary will be commensurate with experience and training. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees to: Dr. J.D. Wood, Head, Department of Biochemistry, University of Saskatchewan, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N 0W0.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology. N.S.E.R.C. Research Fellowships. Applications are invited for NSERC Research Fellowships in the following areas: Immunoparasitology, Molecular Biology, Molecular Mem-

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UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology. Aquatic Toxicology. N.S.E.R.C. Research Fellowships. Applications are invited for NSERC Research Fellowships in Environmental Toxicology, biochemistry of salmonids exposed to sub-lethal levels of heavy metals, pesticides and organic compounds. Appointment will be made at the Assistant Professor rank for an initial period of 3 years, renewable. Applicants must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants at the time of application. Qualifications required include Ph.D. with one or two years of relevant research experience. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae and ask three referees to send confidential assessments to: Dr. William W. Kay, Acting Chairman, Dept. of Biochemistry & Microbiology, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., Canada, V8W 2Y2.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology. Aquatic Toxicology. N.S.E.R.C. Research Fellowships. Applications are invited for NSERC Research Fellowships in the areas of molecular aspects of bacterial virulence for salmonids, immunology of salmonids, and environmental toxicants and susceptibility of salmonids to infectious diseases. Appointment will be made at the Assistant Professor rank for an initial period of 3 years, renewable. Qualifications required include Ph.D. with one or two years of relevant research experience. Applicants must be either a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant at the time of application. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, and ask three referees to send confidential assessments directly to: Dr. William W. Kay, Acting Chairman, Dept. of Biochemistry & Microbiology, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., Canada, V8W 2Y2.

BIOLOGY

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DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. Biology. The Department of Biology invites application for a two-year appointment (Assistant Professor) effective July 1, 1983. Applicants in all areas of Genetics will be considered, however, those with research interests in quantitative genetics are particularly encouraged to apply. Duties include teaching in undergraduate genetics and an advanced class in the candidate's area of interest. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications, including C.V., representative reprints and the names of three referees should be sent by October 31st to: Mr. J.J. Coates, Administrative Manager, Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4J1.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Biology. Comparative Physiologist. Applications are invited for a replacement appointment of up to three years. The successful candidate will be expected to teach a semester course in Comparative (Environmental) Biochemistry and a semester course in either General Physiology or Introductory Zoology and portions of other upper level courses. In addition, the candidate will be expected to participate in the graduate program in order to develop his/her own research interests. Preference will be given to candidates with post-doctoral experience, demonstrated research achievements and a strong interest in com-

parative physiology. The Department is particularly well equipped to support research in the area of fish physiology. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applications as well as three letters of reference will be received until Nov. 15, 1982 and should be sent as soon as possible to Prof. J.C. Fenwick, Physiology Selection Committee, Department of Biology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 6N5.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/ FINANCE

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Management Studies. Applications are invited for a position as Assistant Professor (Tenure-stream), subject to University approval, available July 1, 1983. Salary will be competitive depending on qualifications and experience. The position is open for applicants holding a doctorate (or nearly completed), and have proven research capability. Principal teaching duties will be in both introductory and advanced level in the MBA program and the senior undergraduate program. Interested applicants should write, enclosing a resume and three references, before December 1, 1982, to: Professor J.H. Amerinc, Chairman, Accounting Division, Faculty of Management Studies, University of Toronto, 246 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V4.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Management Studies. Applications are invited for a position as Assistant Professor (Tenure-stream), subject to University approval, available July 1, 1983. Salary will be competitive depending on qualifications and experience. The position is open for applicants holding a doctorate (or nearly completed), and have proven research capability. Principal teaching duties will be in Finance/Economics at both introductory and advanced level in the MBA program and the senior undergraduate program. Interested applicants should write, enclosing a resume and three references, before December 1, 1982, to: Professor P.J. Halpern, Co-ordinator, Finance Area, Faculty of Management Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V4.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Faculty of Business. Applications are invited for full-time tenure-track faculty positions from those with teaching and research interests in: Accounting (5 positions); Management Information Systems (2 positions); Finance (2 positions); Marketing (2 positions); Business Policy (1 position); Organizational Behaviour (1 position); Industrial Relations (1 position) and Legal Relations (1 position). Ph.D. or equivalent required, or candidate should be at the completion stage of degree. Salary and rank depend on qualifications. Ranges are: Assistant Professor \$27,720 to \$39,820; Associate Professor \$35,420 to \$51,658; Professor from

\$46,010. In addition, market supplements to ensure competitive offers are negotiable. Appointments normally effective July 1. Send resume to: Dr. Roger S. Smith, Dean, Faculty of Business, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2G1, Canada. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

YORK UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Administrative Studies. Positions open commencing July 1, 1983, subject to budget approval in the following areas: Accounting, Behavioural Science, Economics, Labor Relations, Finance, Management Science, Management Information Systems, Marketing, Policy & Environment, Management Policy, Production Management. Rank and salary are open. Successful candidate will be expected to be active in research and to teach in the Ph.D., Masters, and Undergraduate Programmes. Please submit curriculum vitae and references to: W.B. Crowston, Dean, Faculty of Administrative Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, M3J 2R6. Deadline for submission — when positions are filled.

ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY. Athabasca University has 2 positions in areas of Management/Operations Mgmt and Administrative Policy. Appointments may be filled at the Assistant, Associate or Professorial rank, commensurate with education and experience. Prefer Ph.D./DBA but will consider suitable blend of MBA/MSc and experience. Positions are subject to budget approval. Appointment dates are flexible. Athabasca University is publicly funded institution specializing in distance education. Courses in Bachelor degree program have over 7000 enrolments. The University will be moving from Edmonton to the town of Athabasca, 85 miles north, in a quiet country setting on the Athabasca River. Anticipated relocation date is Dec. 31, 1984. Reply with comprehensive C.V. enclosing three referees' names (addresses and phones) as soon as possible to: Co-ordinator of Recruitment, Athabasca University, 12352 — 149 St., Edmonton, Alberta, T5V 1G9.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Business Administration. Tenure track positions at the Assistant Professor level or Associate Professor level are available in Financial Accounting, Personal and Industrial Relations, Marketing and Business Policy. An opening also exists for a sabbatical replacement to teach management. Duties include teaching at the undergraduate level and conducting research. A doctorate is preferred. Salaries are competitive. Appointments are effective July 1, 1983. Applications will be considered until positions are filled. Send curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to: Dr. I.R. Cameron, Dean of Faculty, University of New Brunswick, Saint John Campus, P.O. Box 5050, Saint John, N.B., E2L 4L5.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY. Department of Finance and Management Science. Applications are invited for a faculty position in the Department of Finance and Management Science beginning September 1, 1983. Applicants should have a Ph.D. (or be near completion). The successful candidate will teach graduate and undergraduate finance courses. The rank of the position is open and the salary is competitive. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applications should be sent to: Dr. Earl J. Robinson, Chairperson, Department of Finance and Management Science, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3. (902) 429-9780.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY. Department of Finance and Management Science. Applications are invited for a faculty position in the Department of Finance and Management Science beginning September 1, 1983. Applicants should have a Ph.D. (or be near completion). The successful candidate will teach graduate and undergraduate courses in one or more of the following areas: (1) quantitative/management science, (2) information systems, and (3) computer science. The rank of the position is open and salary is competitive. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applications should be sent to: Dr. Earl J. Robinson, Chairperson, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3. (902) 429-9780.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. Applications are invited in the following areas: (i) Accounting, (ii) Business Policy, (iii) Finance, (iv) Information Systems, (v) Marketing. Rank depends on

qualifications and experience; preferably at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Visiting appointment is also possible. Ph.D. or DBA degree (completed or near completion) is expected, preferably with teaching and research experience. Duties include research and teaching at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Applicants in Marketing will be expected to teach courses in Introductory, Marketing, Communications, and/or Product Management. Applicants for Information Systems will be expected to contribute to the major field of the Ph.D. program, others to the minor. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications, teaching and practical experience. Appointment date is open; July 1, 1983 is preferred. Application date closes when the position is filled. Applications should be sent to: Dr. A.Z. Szendrovits, Dean, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Business Administration. Simon Fraser University, Faculty of Business Administration is seeking to fill three positions subject to budgetary approval. Position One: Accounting Position Two: Organizational Behavior; Position Three: Business Policy/Strategy. The successful candidates must show evidence of strong research and teaching abilities, have appropriate skills for teaching mature students in the MBA executive program, have Ph.D. in hand or near completion, and be prepared to actively participate in the development of the faculty. Teaching responsibilities will include graduate and undergraduate courses. All openings are at the Assistant Professor level. Start date is September 1983. Preference will be given to those candidates eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application. Send an up-to-date resume and the names of three referees to: Dr. D.L. McDonald, Chairman, Appointments Committee, Business Administration, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5A 1S6.

CLASSICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Classics. Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level commencing July 1, 1983. Applicants should be specialists in Greek and Roman Art and have a demonstrated competence in Greek, Latin and archaeology. A Ph.D. and successful teaching experience will be required. Salary minimum (1982 scale) \$27,720. Only complete applications, which include a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, transcripts of university records, and the names of three referees whom the applicant has asked to write on his/her behalf, will be considered; they should be sent to the Chairman, Department of Classics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E5 before January 15, 1983. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer but, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Computer Science. Tenure track and temporary teaching and research positions are available at all levels. Areas of special interest include: a) data base system and management, b) hardware and software aspects of distributed systems, c) practical applications in computer science. Candidates strong in other areas will also be considered. Applicants should have a Ph.D. degree in computer science or related field. The department has 23 professors, all active in research. We offer both undergraduate and graduate programs in English with an enrolment of 1000 students. Applying giving resume and names of at least three referees to: Dr. C.Y. Suen, Chairman, Department of Computer Science, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8, Canada.

McGILL UNIVERSITY. School of Computer Science. The School of Computer Science invites applications for several openings at the Assistant Professor level. The starting date is negotiable. A Ph.D. or equivalent is required. All specializations of computer science are of interest but preference will be given to candidates with established records in artificial intelligence, database

systems, VLSI, computer networks, multi-processing or programming languages. Responsibilities include research and teaching at the graduate and undergraduate level. Salary negotiable. Minimum starting salary \$26,150. Candidates should write to Prof. M.M. Newborn, Director, School of Computer Science, Burnside Hall, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2K6, Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Computer Science. Assistant Professor or Associate Professor (tenure-track). Ph.D. or near completion of this degree in Computer Science desirable, various areas — operating systems, software engineering, digital networks, systems design, micro-processors, computer graphics or data base systems. Teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels and collaborative research. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Apply to Dr. W.D. Wasson, Director, School of Computer Science, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 5A3. Starting January 1983. When position filled.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. Computing Science. Dalhousie University, Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science, invites applications for tenure-track positions in Computing Science. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. in any area of computing science. Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to: Dr. A.C. Thompson, Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H8.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR. School of Computer Science. Applications are invited for tenure track faculty position in the School of Computer Science. The appointee should have a Ph.D. in computer science, or in a cognate area if supported by suitable experience. The School has a fairly wide range of teaching and research interests including database systems, compiler writing, information systems, computer graphics, microcomputer applications and automata theory. The appointment will be effective from July 1, 1983. Arrangements can be made for an earlier appointment if desirable. Salary and rank are open. In accordance with Canadian Immigration regulations first consideration will be given to those applicants who at the time of application are legally eligible to work in Canada for the period covered by this position. Send a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of three referees by December 15, 1982 to: Dr. S.I. Ahmad, Director School of Computer Science, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4, Phone: (519) 253-4232 Ext. 730.

CROP SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Crop Science. Assistant Professor. Forage Production/Physiology. Full time probationary position (tenure track). Responsibilities include research on forage crops, undergraduate teaching, graduate teaching and extension. Position offers an opportunity to continue an established program. Good facilities for research (field, growth rooms, and laboratories). Technical assistance attached to position. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. in crop physiology, crop management or agronomy, with additional strengths in animal nutrition or soils. Salary and rank commensurate with training and experience. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Closing date October 30, 1982. Send résumé, transcripts, and names and addresses of three referees to: Dr. B.R. Christie, Department of Crop Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Position subject to final budgetary approval.

DENTISTRY

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. College of Dentistry. Effective July 1, 1983 a vacancy will exist for a full-time faculty member in the Division of Operative Dentistry and Biomaterials Sciences, Department of Restorative and Prosthetic Dentistry, College of Dentistry, University of Saskatchewan. Graduate qualification at the Masters level in a related discipline and/or teaching and practice experience in

restorative dentistry preferred. Duties include teaching preclinical and clinical operative dentistry, co-ordinating teaching and research in dental materials science, and applied research and publication related to clinical disciplines. Consulting and practice privileges to a maximum of two half days per week are permitted, either on or off base. An Intramural Practice Unit is provided for faculty who wish to utilize on base facilities. Salary and rank commensurate with qualifications and experience. Interested applicants should send curriculum vitae and related documentation with at least three names for reference purposes to: Dean E.R. Ambrose, College of Dentistry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Dentistry. Dral Radiologist. Applications are invited for a full-time permanent position in the Faculty of Dentistry for Chairman of the Division of Radiology. Candidates must have a dental degree and postgraduate or graduate education in Dral Radiology and should have experience in Oral Diagnosis and/or a General Practice Residence. Rank and salary are commensurate with education and experience. An Associate Professor (\$35,420-\$51,658) or Professor (Minimum of \$46,010). Applicants should be eligible for licensure in the Province. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer but, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. All inquiries should be forwarded by November 30, 1982 to: Dr. C.G. Baker, Chairman, Department of Stomatology, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2N8 — Phone: (403) 432-2403.

EARTH AND PLANETARY SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Erindale College. Earth and Planetary Sciences. The Earth and Planetary Science Programme at the Erindale Campus of the University of Toronto has a need for teaching post doctoral fellows or a lecturer/assistant professor for the period January 1983 to December 1984 to replace a faculty member on leave. Teaching required includes courses in optical mineralogy, igneous petrology and phase diagrams. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Erindale research facilities include those for petrology; neutron activation analysis; structural geology; high pressure, magnetic and electrical properties; paleomagnetism and audiofrequency magnetotellurics. Please reply by October 31, 1982 to: Professor G.W. Pearce, Erindale Campus, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L6L 6G1. In accordance with Canadian Immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

ECONOMICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG. Economics. The Department of Economics, University of Winnipeg, invites applications for two full-time, tenure-track positions. The appointments are effective on or after July 1, 1983. Applicants for these positions should have a Ph.D. (completed or near completion). Successful candidates will have a strong commitment to undergraduate teaching and research. Rank is commensurate with candidate's qualifications. Appointments at the senior rank of Associate or Full Professor may be made for candidates demonstrating an established reputation of excellence in both research and teaching. Tenure may be granted to senior appointees after one year. Salary is competitive with other Canadian universities. At this time, fields of particular interest are economic theory, international economics and mathematical economics but strong candidates in other areas will be given serious consideration. Applicants should send curriculum vitae and names of at least three referees to: Prof. D.J. Snidal, Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada, R3B 2E9. Applications will be accepted until the positions are filled. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be given first consideration. (*or equivalent

qualification).

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO. Economics. Instructor. Work towards Ph.D. desirable but MA's considered. Excellence in teaching is required. These are limited term positions, and appointments may be made for periods of not less than one and not more than two years. Any candidate who is actively working towards the Ph.D. may be appointed at the rank of Lecturer, and any candidate with a completed Ph.D. is eligible for appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor. The limited term nature of the position will not be changed by appointments at rank other than instructor. Duties include teaching various undergraduate courses in economics including Principles of Economics. Salary floor \$13,750. Contact Professor David Laidler, Chairman, Department of Economics, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2. Appointments effective September 1, 1983. Positions subject to budgetary approval. Closing date for receipt of applications is February 15, 1983. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. (*or equivalent qualification).

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO. Economics. Assistant Professor. Serious consideration will be given to applicants with a Ph.D. (or expected in 1983) who are expected to establish themselves as good teachers. Field of specialization, within Economics, is not of decisive importance. These are limited term appointments. Any candidate who has not completed his Ph.D. at the time of taking up his appointment will be appointed initially at the rank of Lecturer. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching, some research output, and some administrative duties. Fully competitive salary and other conditions. Contact Professor David Laidler, Chairman, Department of Economics, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C2. Appointments effective July 1, 1983. Positions subject to budgetary approval. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 15, 1982. (*or equivalent qualification). In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO. Economics. Assistant Associate Full Professor. At Assistant level, serious consideration will be given to applicants with a Ph.D. (or expected in 1983) who are expected to establish themselves as good teachers and recognized scholars. Field of specialization, within Economics, is not of decisive importance, and outstanding candidates in any area will be considered seriously. Candidates for senior positions must be scholars of international reputation, and good teachers. At this level preference will be given to applicants whose fields of interest include Economic Theory and Mathematical Economics. These are tenure track positions. Appointments at the rank of Associate and Full Professor may be made with tenure from the outset. Any candidate who has not completed his Ph.D. at the time of taking up his appointment will be appointed initially at the rank of Lecturer. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching, research supervision, significant research output, and some administrative duties. Fully competitive salary and other conditions. Contact Professor David Laidler, Chairman, Department of Economics, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C2. Appointments effective July 1, 1983. Positions subject to budgetary approval. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 15, 1982. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. (*or equivalent qualification).

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Economics. The University of Alberta, Department of Economics, has one opening of a tenure track appointment, commencing July 1, 1983. Rank is assistant professor, at the junior level. 1982 annual salary floor is \$27,720. Ph.D. and relevant teaching and research experience are both important. Position is open to the best candidate, but a strong background in micro-economic theory and its applications, and/or econometrics, is preferred. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer, but, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Send applications (in-

cluding complete curriculum vitae and names of three referees) to: Dr. Brian L. Scharfe, Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H4, by December 31, 1982.

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Education. Applications are invited for a full-time position in Language Arts Education in the Department of Curriculum Studies. Major responsibilities will include teaching in the undergraduate and graduate courses in the Language Arts (methods classes, children's literature, education drama or speech), advising graduate students in the Language Arts, participating actively in in-service work, and encouraging and conducting research. Candidates should have a doctorate or be near completion of a doctoral program and should have successful teaching experience in the Elementary School, especially at the primary level (K-3). Special consideration will be given to candidates who have training and experience in language and language development, and/or children's literature, and/or speech and drama. It is anticipated that the appointment will be at the Assistant Professor level; salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. Employment date will be July 1, 1983, and applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Enquiries and applications should be directed to: Dr. J.L. Gajadharasingh, Head, Department of Curriculum Studies, College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Associate Professor (tenure-track) of Curriculum Theory and Development. Requirements include Ph.D., university teaching experience, broad range of research interests. To teach undergraduate and graduate courses, supervise graduate students and contribute to research in the area of curriculum. The appointment will be effective September 1, 1983, contingent upon funding. "Preference will be given to candidates eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application." Send full curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to: Dr. Jaap Tuinman, Acting Dean of Education, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., V5A 1S6. Applications will be accepted until December 31, 1982.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Assistant Professor (tenure-track) of Instructional Psychology. Requirements include Ph.D., university teaching experience, broad range of research interests. To teach undergraduate and graduate courses, supervise graduate students and contribute to research in the area of Instructional Psychology. The appointment will be effective September 1, 1983, contingent upon funding. "Preference will be given to candidates eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application." Send full curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to: Dr. Jaap Tuinman, Acting Dean of Education, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6. Applications will be accepted until December 31, 1982.

ENGINEERING CHEMICAL

McGILL UNIVERSITY. Department of Chemical Engineering. Applications are invited for a tenure-track appointment as Assistant Professor. In addition to teaching, the appointee will be expected to develop a vigorous research program in a department with a high level of research activity. The research specialization required for this position is to be in the general area of chemical reaction engineering. Salary within this academic rank commensurate with qualifications. Appointments open until filled. In accordance with Canadian Immigration regulations, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Send résumé, elaboration of research interests and names of three referees to: Dr. W.J.M. Douglas, Chairman, Department of Chemical Engineering, McGill University, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2A7.

ENGINEERING ELECTRICAL

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF NOVA SCOTIA. Department of Electrical Engineering. Applications are invited for a tenure-track Faculty position in the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in Networks, Analogue and Digital Filters and Systems Theory. Candidates are also expected to conduct active research in these or other related areas, and supervise graduate students at the M. Eng. and Ph.D. level. Applications should be sent to: Dr. W.Z. Fam, Professor and Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, Technical University of Nova Scotia, P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3J 2X4.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY. Electrical Engineering. Communications Research Laboratory. Applications are invited for the position of Research Engineer in the Communications Research Laboratory. The applicant must have at least a M.Eng. degree in Electrical Engineering, two years research experience in digital signal processing and in the use of microcomputers. Knowledge of advanced spectral estimation techniques and the programming of an array processor would be a major asset. Salary for this position is \$25,000 per annum, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Please send resumes and names of three referees to: Miss H. Lamour, Personnel Services, Gilmour Hall, Room 304, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4L8.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Electrical Engineering. Excellent opportunity in Canada's High Technology Capital. Tenure-track faculty position in Computer Engineering. A Ph.D. degree is required. Starting date: as soon as possible. Ottawa offers a unique opportunity in Canada for research, government and industrial contacts and consulting. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Please send resumes and the names of three referees to: Professor Nicolas D. Georganas, Chairman, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 6N5, Tel: (613) 231-2493.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF NOVA SCOTIA. Electrical Engineering. Vacant Position in Digital Electronics and Computer Engineering. A Senior Faculty member is needed to fill a vacant tenure-track position in the Department of Electrical Engineering, in the rank of Associate Professor or Full Professor. Candidates are expected to supervise graduate students at the M.Eng. and Ph.D. level, and provide leadership in the development and teaching of graduate and undergraduate programs. Excellent research opportunities exist both in the Department of Electrical Engineering, and also in conjunction with the Applied Microelectronics Institute and the Department of Computer Science which are located on the same campus. Please send resume to: Dr. W.Z. Fam, Professor and Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, Technical University of Nova Scotia, P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2X4.

ENGINEERING MECHANICAL

McGILL UNIVERSITY. Mechanical Engineering. Biomechanics/Materials. A Research Associate is required to work in the area of Orthopaedic Biomechanics. The successful candidate must have at least an M.Eng. or equivalent plus related experience. This is a three-year appointment, beginning in April, 1983, with a base annual salary of \$18,000. Appointment is renewable upon budgetary approval. Please forward your curriculum vitae to Professor A.M. Ahmed, Department of Mechanical Engineering, 3780 University Street, 378 Brookfield Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2K6.

ENGINEERING METALLURGICAL

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. at Kingston, Ontario. Metallurgical Engineering. Two Faculty Positions. Applications are invited from qualified individuals for a regular tenure-track appointment in each of the following fields: 1. Chemical Metallurgy — expertise in the thermodynamics and/or modelling of metallurgical processes is sought; and 2. Physical Metallurgy — experience of research into phase transformations and/or the influence of microstructure upon mechanical and physical properties is desired. A good knowledge of applied metallurgical methods and data processing would be an asset in all candidates since the successful applicants will have demonstrated their interest in the application of fundamental knowledge to the design, and development of industrially oriented processes. Applicants should have a doctorate and a commitment to excellence in teaching and research. They should hold or be eligible for P.Eng. status, preferably, with North American industrial experience. It is intended that these tenure-track appointments be made at the Assistant Professor level, although more highly qualified candidates may be considered. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents, who should send a detailed resume, a statement of teaching and research accomplishments and interests, and the names of three referees to: Professor R.W. Smith, Head, Department of Metallurgical Engineering, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6, to arrive on or before October 30, 1982.

ENGLISH

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY. English. Applications are invited for a specialist in Victorian literature with secondary interest in modern British literature. This is a tenure stream position. Ph.D. or equivalent is required. Rank will be commensurate with qualifications and publications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be addressed to: Dr. K.J. Kuepper, Dean of the Faculty, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, J1M 1Z7 prior to January 31, 1983.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY. English. Applications are invited for a position in Medieval and Renaissance literature. Ph.D. or equivalent is required. This is a tenure stream position. Rank will be commensurate with qualifications, experience and publications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be addressed to: Dr. K.J. Kuepper, Dean of the Faculty, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, J1M 1Z7 prior to January 31, 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. English. Applications are invited for four tenure-track appointments commencing 1 July 1983. Two Assistant Professors will be appointed — one in Canadian Literature (special emphasis on 19th century literature and English/French comparative studies) and one in Romantics, other than Blake; third appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor is contemplated independent of area of specialization; consideration will be given to generalists with interest in literary history, critical theory, bibliography and textual criticism, or comparative literature. The minimum qualifications for these positions is a Ph.D., some classroom experience, and a commitment to scholarship and research. The department also seeks to appoint at the rank of Associate Professor a Renaissance scholar competent to teach a wide range of courses in Renaissance prose and poetry, in addition to Shakespeare. Preference will be given to experienced teachers with the Ph.D. and publications. Applications (including full CVs and the names of three referees) should be sent by 30 October to: Dr. Ian S. Ross, Head, Department of English, University of British Columbia, 397, 1875 East Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. The University of British Columbia is an equal opportunity employer.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. English. The Department of English of Dalhousie University invites applications for probationary tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor commencing July 1, 1983. Applicants must be in the field of Victorian Literature, preferably with a specialization in poetry. Application should be made to:

Professor Rowland Smith, Chairman, Department of English, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3J5, CANADA.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. English. The Department of English of Dalhousie University invites applications for three probationary tenure-track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor commencing July 1, 1983. Preference will be given to applicants in the following fields: American Literature (both of the nineteenth and twentieth century); Eighteenth-Century Literature, the Romantic Period, Seventeenth-Century Non-Dramatic Literature. Application should be made to: Professor Rowland Smith, Chairman, Department of English, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3J5, CANADA.

FRENCH CANADIAN

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Faculty of Arts. The Department of Romance Languages invites applications for a tenure-track appointment in French-Canadian at the Assistant Professor level commencing July 1, 1983. Ph.D., teaching excellence and versatility are essential. Duties will include teaching of language, literature and civilization at all levels. Current floor of Assistant Professor is \$27,720. Applications are to be sent to Prof. J.A. Creore, Chairman, Department of Romance Languages, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E9, and will be accepted until February 1, 1983. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer, but in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

GENETICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Genetics. Post-doctoral Theoretical Population Geneticist. Research in molecular evolution, population genetics and evolutionary ecology. Available immediately. Send curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to: Curtis Strobeck, Department of Genetics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E9.

GEOLOGY

McMASTER UNIVERSITY. Geology. The Department of Geology, McMaster University, invites qualified earth scientists to apply for positions here as NSERC University Research fellows. Canadian citizens and landed immigrants only are eligible for these awards. Postdoctoral experience is not essential, but applicants should be able to demonstrate research ability. Successful applicants will be appointed Assistant Professors. Term of the appointments is normally for 5 years, depending on satisfactory performance, and possibly renewable for another 5 years. Fellows will spend most of their time in research, but will be required to teach one full undergraduate course. Minimum starting salary in 1982-83 will be \$23,500, with allowance made for related experience. Successful applicants will be provided with a basic minimum research grant of \$10,000 per year for 3 years, subject to availability of funds. This grant may be supplemented, and university research fellows are also eligible to apply for other types of funding, including other sorts of NSERC research grants. The Geology Department at McMaster is an acknowledged leader in the fields of geochemistry, sedimentology and paleontology, and would welcome the opportunity to strengthen any one of these areas. We are interested in broadening our coverage, however, and qualified persons in any field of geology and geophysics are invited to apply. Interested persons should send a current curriculum vitae and a covering letter to: Dr. M.J. Risk, Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Geology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M1.

IMMUNOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Department of Oral Biology. Immunologist. Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in

the area of cellular immunology. The position will be available in the 1983-84 academic year. Candidates must have a Ph.D. or D.D.S. and Postdoctoral experience. The successful candidate will be expected to establish an independent research program, interact with other groups and participate in teaching. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Candidates should forward their curriculum vitae, a description of research interests and names of three referees to: Dr. Barry C. McBride, Professor and Head, Department of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, The University of British Columbia, 2199 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z7.

LAW

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. Law. The Faculty of Law of the University of Victoria invites applications for positions at the Assistant or Associate Professor rank. The qualifications for all positions include a common law legal education and graduate work in law. Additional qualifications for one position include a special interest and several years of practical experience in corporate, commercial law and taxation. Additional qualifications for a second position include law teaching experience and a publication record in the field of equity and trusts. Preference may be given to applicants who have an interest in innovative teaching methods. In accordance with Canadian Government Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications should be addressed to: Dean Lyman R. Robinson, Faculty of Law, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 2400, Victoria, B.C., V8W 3H7.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Law. Department of Industrial and Legal Relations in the Faculty of Business invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position from those with teaching and research interests in Legal Relations. Applicants must hold the LL.B. or J.D. degree; further training in law or in a related discipline is highly desirable. The Department offers programs of study in both industrial relations and legal relations, the latter being a new and developing field of study in Canada which provides a broadly-based interdisciplinary approach to legal studies in business and society. The successful applicant will participate in course and program development, and will have a strong interest in research. The position is available immediately. Salary and rank depend on qualifications. Ranges are: Assistant Professor \$27,720 to \$39,820; Associate Professor \$35,420 to \$51,558; Full Professor from \$46,010. In addition, market supplements to ensure competitive offers are negotiable. Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be given preference. Applications should include a curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees, and should be sent to: Linda Sherwood, Department of Industrial and Legal Relations, 321 Athabasca Hall, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E8; telephone (403) 432-3943. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

MATHEMATICS

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Mathematics. Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level in the area of analysis; candidates in other fields will also be considered. This appointment commences July 1, 1983. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in mathematics. Excellence in research and teaching is expected. For this position, ability to teach in English and French is a requirement for tenure. Applications, including the names of three referees, should be sent by November 1, 1982 to: Dr. W. R. Ingham, Chairman, Department of Mathematics, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9B4.

MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Medicine. Cardiologists with special interests in Nuclear Cardiology, Invasive Electrophysiology or

Clinical Pharmacology are being sought to join an academic teaching and research oriented Division of Cardiology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Academic rank will be at the Assistant to Associate Professor level. Applicants should be eligible for registration as specialists in Internal Medicine or Cardiology in the Province of Alberta. The closing date for this competition will be "See Note Below". The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer, but in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Apply enclosing curriculum vitae to: Dr. R.E. Rossall, Director, Division of Cardiology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. T6G 2G3. *NOTE* One month after date of publication.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Medicine. Basic Scientist, Ph.D., faculty position. A position is available for an individual with general training in biochemistry or a related basic science and specific expertise in protein chemistry. The primary appointment will be in the Department of Medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and a cross-appointment in the Department of Biochemistry is negotiable for a suitable candidate. The applicant should have at least two years of post-doctoral training in protein structural and physical chemistry. Special consideration will be given to individuals with primary experience in protein-protein and protein-membrane interactions in the generation of complex formations on membrane surfaces. Previous experience in the area of hemostasis research is essential as a major interaction with a developing experimental pathology group in this area is expected. The applicant should have demonstrated a record of outstanding productivity enabling him or her to be competitive in pursuit of individual research support. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Funding of the position is contingent on extramural funding being obtained by the successful applicant. Enquiries or applications, together with a resume and the names of three referees, should be directed in confidence to Dr. A.R. Giles, Department of Medicine, Richardson Laboratories, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7L 3N6.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE HOSPITAL. Geriatrics. Geriatrician for St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. The Department of Geriatric and Continuing Care Medicine at St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital, a Queen's University affiliated institution, has an opening for a physician, a certificate in Internal Medicine with special interests in Geriatrics, to participate in a program of patient care, teaching, and research. Salary and academic rank will be commensurate with training and experience. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Candidates of both sexes are encouraged to apply. Application and curriculum vitae, along with names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to: Gilbert Rosenberg, M.D., Physician-in-Chief, Department of Geriatric and Continuing Care Medicine, St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital, 340 Union Street, Box 3600, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7L 5A2.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. Department of Anatomy. Assistant Professor. Applications are invited from persons with M.D., D.D.S. or Ph.D. degrees for the above tenure-track position which will be available on July 1, 1983. Applicants should be able to teach gross anatomy and neuroanatomy or histology to medical, dental and health professional students and should be capable of undertaking an independent research programme in one of the following areas: Neuroanatomy, Neuroendocrinology, Genetics, Ophthalmology, Physiology, Cell Biology and Evolutionary Biology. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applicants should forward a copy of their curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to Dr. G.G. Gwyn, Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The deadline for receipt of applications is October 31, 1982.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Social and Preventive Medicine. The University of Saskatchewan applications for a full-time, tenured position in the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine. The suc-

cessful candidate will be expected to take a special interest and have graduate education in the field of occupational or environmental health, preferably at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Fellowship level. Duties will include: undergraduate teaching activities with special emphasis on the occupational health aspects of the curriculum for medicine, nursing and allied sciences; the continuation of research activities related to occupational health and to herbicide and pesticide field research. The appointee will be encouraged to have continuing working relationships with occupational health programs operating in industry. The position is a challenge to physicians who wish to combine teaching and research with community health practice. The successful candidate must be eligible for registration at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan. Applicants should submit an up-to-date curriculum vitae and an indication of their research interests by October 31, 1982 to: Dr. V.L. Matthews, Head, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Medicine. Queen's University, Department of Medicine, invites applications from Endocrinologists with specific expertise in diabetes to assume a position in the total program in diabetes within the Department. Preference will be given to established investigators in the field of diabetes, but candidates who have recently finished their training and show exceptional promise with regard to a research career will be considered. Academic salary and rank commensurate with experience. This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents certified in Internal Medicine and eligible for licensure in Ontario. Candidates of both sexes are equally encouraged to apply. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees to: Dr. E.R. Yendt, Chairman, Division of Endocrinology, Department of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Department of Surgery. Assistant Professor. Ph.D. with minimum 3 yrs. post-doc. exp. Interests - immunohistochemistry monoclonal antibody technology, endocrinology and oncology of the male reproductive tract. Duties: Direction of major urologic research laboratory. \$22,200 p.a. Dr. A. Bruce, Urological Surgery, Toronto General Hospital, 101 College Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Appointment Date: 1 January, 1983. Deadline: October 30, 1982.

PHARMACY

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Pharmacy. University of Alberta, Faculty of Pharmacy. Pharmaceutical Sciences. Faculty Service Officer II for SLOWPOKE Nuclear Reactor, to undertake development and application of reactor technology, particularly neutron activation analysis. Applicants should be experienced in analytical techniques with an emphasis on modern instrumentation and computer operation. Duties include reactor operation and service analysis for on and off-campus parties. Ph.D. or equivalent experience required. Appointment as early as November 15, 1982, with a current salary range beginning at \$27,000 per annum. Applicants should forward transcripts, curriculum vitae and names of three referees to: Dr. L. Wiebe, Professor & Chairman, University of Alberta, SLOWPOKE Committee, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2N8, prior to October 31, 1982. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. College of Pharmacy. Clinical Pharmacy Practice. A qualified candidate is needed to fill a full-time tenure track position in clinical pharmacy. The successful candidate will hold a M.D., M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree with experience in clinical pharmacy practice. Previous teaching experience is an asset. The appointment will be at the Assistant or Associate Professor level depending on the experience of the successful candidate. Responsibilities including teaching both undergraduate and graduate classes in clinical pharmacy and therapeutics, development of a clinical pharmacy practice at a Saskatoon hospital and collaboration in research activities related to the candidate's area of specialization. The posi-

tion is available immediately. Applications should be forwarded, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, to: Dean J.L. Blackburn, College of Pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this ad is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

PHYSICS

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Physics. Postdoctoral Fellowships and Research Associateships in Physics. Applications are invited for postdoctoral fellowships and research associateships in the Physics Department. Research areas include Upper Atmospheric Physics, Plasma Physics, Nuclear Physics and Theoretical Physics. Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to: Dr. R. Montalbetti, Head, Department of Physics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Department of Physics. Faculty Position Condensed Matter Theorist. Applications are invited for a tenure track position in the Physics Department at Simon Fraser University beginning Sept. 1, 1983. The initial appointment will be at the Assistant Professor, or in exceptional cases, at the Associate Professor level. The department is searching for an outstanding young scientist with an established reputation in condensed matter theory. The ability and desire to interact with both experimentalists and theorists is required. The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses at both the undergraduate and undergraduate levels. Preference will be given to individuals who are presently eligible for employment in Canada (Canadian citizens and landed immigrants). Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be forwarded before Dec. 31, 1982 to Dr. J.C. Irwin, Chairman, Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Department of Physics. Faculty Position. Experimental Materials Scientist. Applications are invited for a tenure-track position in the Department of Physics and Energy Research Institute at Simon Fraser University. The initial appointment will be at the Assistant Professor, or for an exceptional case, at the Associate Professor level. The department is searching for an outstanding young scientist with a proven research record. The successful candidate should have experience and interest in working with materials that show promise for use in the storage and conversion of energy. Teaching duties in Physics Department at both the graduate and undergraduate levels will be required. Preference will be given to candidates who are presently eligible for employment in Canada (Canadian citizens and landed immigrants). Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be forwarded before Dec. 31, 1982 to Dr. J.C. Irwin, Chairman, Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby B.C. V5A 1S6.

TRIUMF MESON RESEARCH FACILITY. UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Competition No. 363-082. Research Associate in Intermediate Energy Physics. Applications are invited from persons with experience in intermediate energy nuclear physics. A good working knowledge of particle systems, electronics and computers and nuclear cryogenics is required. The successful candidate will be engaged in the University of Manitoba's research program in intermediate energy physics using the TRIUMF accelerator, located in Vancouver, B.C. The appointment can be renewed annually, subject to the usual budgetary confirmation. The successful candidates will be eligible for a travel allowance. Remuneration will depend on qualifications and previous experience. Applications including curriculum vitae, bibliography and the names of three referees should be sent by October 31, 1982 to: Dr. W.T. van Oers, c/o TRIUMF Personnel, 4074 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A3. We offer equal employment opportunities to qualified male and female applicants. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY. Department of Political Science. Applications are invited for an opening in our Department at the level of assistance professor, Ph.D. or near completion. Candidates should be prepared to teach introductory political science, introductory international relations, and Canadian foreign policy. An additional area of expertise will be an asset, e.g. Latin American politics. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive and dependent on qualifications and experience. The effective date of the appointment is September 1, 1983. Applicants close January 1, 1983. Send curriculum vitae and names of referees to: W.J. Kontak, Chairman, Department of Political Science, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, B2G 1C0. (902) 857-2118.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY. Political Science. Applications are invited for one full-time tenure stream position at the Assistant or Associate Professor level commencing July 1, 1983. Applicants should hold the Ph.D. degree and have teaching experience and a research record. Familiarity with Québec and competence in the French language are desirable. The successful candidate will teach undergraduate courses in the following areas: Canada/Québec, Public Administration and Policy, Methods. The 1981-82 salary floor was Assistant Professor \$26,200, Associate Professor \$34,071. Please submit applications with curriculum vitae and names of three referees prior to December 31, 1982 to Dr. K.J. Kuepper, Dean of the Faculty, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Québec, J1M 1Z7.

PSYCHOLOGY

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. Department of Psychology. Research Associate. Medical Research Council funded project on Hierarchical Control of Adaptive and Abnormal Movement Sequences, and their Relation to Striatum Mechanisms. Position available November 15, 1982 to March 31, 1983 for Ph.D. in Animal Behaviour with at least two years postdoctoral experience and proven expertise in statistical modelling, including time series analysis, and neuropharmacological procedures relevant to studying dopamine-striatal mechanisms underlying integrated movement sequences in animals. Salary from \$16,000 to \$18,000 depending upon qualifications. Send curriculum vitae and relevant publications by November 1, 1982 to John C. Fentress, Dept. of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4J1. In accordance with Canadian government Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG. Department of Psychology. Rank open, industrial/organizational psychology and related areas (social/organizational, experimental/organizational, etc.) department of psychology, University of Winnipeg. Applications are invited for a tenure-track position with a starting date of September, 1983. Ph.D. required. Research and teaching experience desirable. The successful candidate will be expected to teach three courses per semester. Salary is competitive. Preference will be given to applicants who are eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application. Applicants should send curriculum vitae and letters of reference to: Dr. Christine Russell, Department of Psychology, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3B 2E9. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Psychology. The Department of Psychology, University of Alberta, invites applications for a tenurable appointment. This appointment will be made at the junior Assistant Professor level (27,720 - 28,820). Candidates should have demonstrated research competence in mathematical models of visual functioning and digital image processing, human factors engineering techniques, and quantitative methodologies. The candidate should be prepared to teach graduate level courses, particularly in multivariate analyses, and undergraduate courses in human factors and ergonomics. Competence will be

evaluated by quantity and quality of publications as well as success in teaching and collegial interactions. The University is an equal opportunity employer but, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Deadline for applications: October 31, 1982. Apply to: Dr. V. DiLollo, Department of Psychology, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H1.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Religious Studies. Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Professor (tenure track) in the field of Judaic Studies with specialization in the Rabbinic tradition, effective July 1, 1983. Requirements include: Ph.D. completed or to be completed before the date of the appointment, preferably teaching experience and some publications. Minimum salary \$27,720.00 (expected to be adjusted upwards in accordance with the settlement for 1983-84). Send application with curriculum vitae and names of three referees to Dr. K.D. Pritipaul, Chairman, Department of Religious Studies, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2H1. Deadline for applications: November 1, 1982. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunities employer, but in accordance with Immigration Canada requirements this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Religious Studies. Sessional lecturers in Eastern Religions January 1 - April 30, 1983. To teach three half courses in the second term of the 1982-83 Winter Session at the University of Alberta as follows: RELIGION 204 Introduction to Eastern Religions - 3 credits; RELIGION 316 Taoism & Chinese Culture - 3 credits; RELIGION 319 Chinese Buddhism - 3 credits. Candidates should preferably have the Ph.D. degree completed, or very close to completion. Preference will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents in accordance with the directive from the Minister of Employment & Immigration. SALARY OFFERED: \$8,700 for the four month period. No travelling expenses will be covered. Applications, including curriculum vitae and names of referees should be sent in confidence to: Dr. K.D. Pritipaul, Chairman, Department of Religious Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E1. Tel: (403) 432-2174.

RURAL ECONOMY

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Rural Economy. The Department of Rural Economy at the University of Alberta invites applications for a tenure-track position at the level of Assistant Professor in Agricultural Economics/Quantitative Methods. The current Assistant Professor salary range is \$27,720 to \$39,820. The successful candidate will be expected to: (1) teach econometrics and applied quantitative methods at the undergraduate and graduate levels; (2) assist with computer applications in the instruction of existing and/or new courses in the Department; and (3) initiate and assist research techniques to agricultural problems. Preference will be given to candidates with a Ph.D. degree or equivalent. The Department of Rural Economy offers M.Sc., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Agricultural Economics as well as M.Sc. and M.A. degrees in Rural Sociology, and has a current full-time equivalent of 14 academic staff. Candidates interested in applying should submit a curriculum vitae plus the names of three (3) referees to: Dr. M.L. Lerchl, Chairman, Department of Rural Economy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H1, Canada. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer, but in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Closing date: October 31st, 1982.

SOCIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. Sociology. Applications are invited for a full-time regular

position in the Department of Sociology at the Assistant Professor level to be filled 1 July, 1983. Preferred teaching areas to include leisure and some combination of the following: research methods, family, deviance, and social problems. Only Ph.D.'s will be evaluated for this tenure-track position. Salary is competitive with other major Canadian universities. Please send curriculum vitae and names of three references by 26 November, 1982 to: R. Alan Hedley, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. WESTERN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE. Department of Anesthesiology, Radiology and Surgery. Small Animal Surgery. Applications are invited from individuals holding the D.V.M. or equivalent degree and having post doctoral training in small animal surgery. Board certification in the specialty of surgery of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons or eligibility for certification is preferred. Responsibilities include lecture and laboratory instruction in small animal surgery, both in the classroom and in the Veterinary Teaching Hospital; the position includes a clinical teaching commitment to the Veterinary Teaching Hospital. The candidate would be required to instruct and interact with graduate students, residents and interns in formal courses and individual study in the areas of interest and competence. The development of a creative and productive research program is a fundamental requirement of the position. The candidate must be eligible to become licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the Province of Saskatchewan. The appointment will be at the Assistant Professor rank with salary negotiable and commensurate with qualifications and experience. To apply, please submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and names of three references by December 15, 1982, to Dr. P.B. Fretz, Head, Department of Anesthesiology, Radiology and Surgery, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Western College of Veterinary Medicine. The Department of Veterinary Internal Medicine, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is inviting applications for an appointment in Large Animal Internal Medicine at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Applicants must possess a D.V.M. Degree or its equivalent and be eligible to become licensed to practice in Saskatchewan. The position is available September 01, 1982. The main responsibilities of the appointee will be to teach Large Animal Internal Medicine at the Undergraduate and Graduate level and to participate as a Clinician in the Veterinary Teaching Hospital. Clinical research will be encouraged and is expected. Candidates with post-graduate qualifications and/or Board Certification will be given preference. The level of academic appointment and salary will be commensurate with professional experience. To apply, please submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae and names of three references to: Dr. O.M. Radostits, Head, Department of Veterinary Internal Medicine, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada.

ACCOMMODATION

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FACULTY EXCHANGE CENTRE

THE FACULTY EXCHANGE CENTRE, non-profit, faculty-administered, helps arrange teaching and/or housing exchanges within North America and overseas. For details

send self-addressed envelope and two postal coupons to 952 Virginia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 17603.

LATE ADS

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Medicine. School of Rehabilitation Therapy. Applications are invited for a tenure stream position in the Division of Occupational Therapy which will become available on July 1, 1983. The successful applicant will be an occupational therapist who holds a graduate degree in occupational therapy or related field, and who is eligible for membership in the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists. The major responsibilities will involve teaching and establishing a research program in the treatment of adults with physical disabilities, in addition to performing other duties as assigned by the Head of the Division. The appointment will be made at the Assistant Professor rank, commensurate with qualifications and experience. Candidates of both sexes are equally encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, preference will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be submitted by 31 January 1983 to: Mr. B. Pickles, Director, School of Rehabilitation Therapy, Faculty of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7L 3N6. Telephone (613) 547-3232.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Mechanical Engineering. Applications are being accepted for a tenure-track Professorial position in Automatic Control, both digital and analog. An interest in CAD/CAM would be an advantage. Teaching responsibilities will cover undergraduate and graduate level courses in control and automation. Salary and rank will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of teaching and research interests, and the names of three referees should be sent to: Professor H.W. Kerr, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. The appointment will commence in September, 1983 or earlier. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Mechanical Engineering. Applications are being accepted for the position of a tenure-track appointment commencing as soon as mutually agreeable or by September 1983. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. and have research interest in the general area of combustion. The successful applicant will be expected to interact with faculty who have related research interest in thermal engineering. Teaching responsibilities will primarily cover undergraduate and graduate courses in the area of thermal engineering, including combustion, heat transfer, thermodynamics and energy conversion, but a willingness and ability to teach fluid mechanics and engineering mathematics will be an asset. Salary and rank will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of teaching and research interests, and the names of three referees should be sent to: Professor H.W. Kerr, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Faculty of Environmental Studies. Dept. of Man-Environment Studies. Assistant or Associate Professor. Applications are being accepted for a position in a multidisciplinary environmental studies program having its main emphasis on undergraduate teaching. Applicants should have a Ph.D., with qualifications in systems analysis and computing, a demonstrated interest and capability in working in a multidisciplinary group, and Canadian experience. The position is initially for a two-year definite term commencing July 1, 1983. Salary range is \$24,000 to \$31,200. Applications including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees should be sent by December 31, 1982 to: Chairman, Department of Man-Environment Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario,

N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Physics. The Department of physics is offering several post-doctoral fellowships for research work in the areas of experimental and theoretical solid state physics, biophysics, atomic and molecular physics, surface physics and energy conversion and storage. The fellowships are for a period of 1 year and are renewable for a second year by mutual agreement. Some teaching duties may be arranged. A brochure outlining current research programs will be sent on request. Applicants should send a resume and names of 3 references to: Prof. F.W. Boswell, Department of Physics, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Computer Science. Applications are being invited for a faculty position in the area of Information Systems. The candidate is expected to hold a Ph.D. degree in Computer Science, Information Systems, Management Systems, or related fields, or equivalent experience. An M.B.A. degree would be desirable though not necessary. Salary and rank according to experience. The successful candidate will be expected to participate in the teaching and research activities of the Department, and to provide leadership in the development of the curriculum in Information Systems and related areas. The Computer Science Department is located in the Faculty of Mathematics which has large programs for students specializing in Computer Science, Mathematics, Accounting, and Business Administration. There are excellent opportunities for interaction with professors of Computer Science, Statistics, and Operations Research in the Faculty of Mathematics, Management Science in the Faculty of Engineering, and Accounting in the Department of Economics. For further information contact Professor J.A. Brzozowski, Chairman, Department of Computer Science, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Computer Science. Applications are being invited for faculty positions at the Assistant, Associate or Full Professor level. A Ph.D. in Computer Science is required, with evidence of outstanding research accomplishment or potential. All areas will be considered. Salary according to experience. This position is subject to availability of funds. Applications should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees and should be directed to Professor Brzozowski, Chairman, Department of Computer Science, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Business Administration. Accounting and Finance - Applications are invited for faculty positions from those with teaching and research interests in (i) managerial accounting (ii) financial accounting (iii) finance (iv) accounting information systems. Ph.D. or equivalent. Salary and rank will depend on qualifications. Appointments effective July 1, 1982 or by arrangement. Appointments available until positions filled. Send resumes to Dr. John R. Hanna, Professor of Accounting, 222 Hays Hall, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. The availability of these positions is subject to budgetary approval.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Applied Mathematics. Applications are being accepted for a tenure-track position in the Department of Applied Mathematics. The appointee will be expected to participate in undergraduate and graduate teaching as well as research. Special consideration will be given to applicants with experience in mathematical modelling. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of research interests, and the names of three referees should be sent to: Professor C.F.A. Beaumont, Chairman, Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements,

this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Applied Mathematics. Applications are being accepted for the position of Postdoctoral Fellow Research Associate. The candidate should be a mathematical physicist with experience in quantum chemical calculations. The appointment is for one year, with possible renewable for a second year. The salary is in the range of \$16,000 to \$20,000 per annum, depending on qualifications. The position is open until filled. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of research interests, and the names of two referees should be sent to: Professor C.F.A. Beaumont, Chairman, Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1, in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens or landed immigrants to Canada only.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Economics. Applications are being accepted for one or more appointments in ranks commensurate with candidates' qualifications. Ph.D. with competence in both scholarship and graduate (MA) and undergraduate teaching. Applicants with main or second specialization in one or more of the following areas will be given priority: Resource Economics, International Economics, Labor Economics, Monetary Theory and Institutions. Salaries fully competitive with other Canadian universities. The availability of this position is subject to budgetary approval. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and references, should be sent to Dr. K.M. Bennett, Department of Economics, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. Effective date of appointment July 1, 1983. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 30, 1982. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Civil Engineering, Geotechnical Engineering. Applications are being accepted for the position of Assistant Professor. The applicant must have a Ph.D. in Engineering and must have or be eligible for, a P.Eng. Preference will be given to applicants with research interests or experience in a geotechnical specialty such as theoretical soil mechanics, analytical and numerical analyses, or soil dynamics. The Department is one of the largest in Canada and offers a co-operative undergraduate program (B.A.Sc.) as well as graduate programs leading to an M.A.Sc. or Ph.D. degree. Programs and facilities are available in the areas of geotechnical, structural, environmental, transportation, and hydraulic engineering, as well as engineering mechanics, experimental mechanics, hydrology and materials science. Programs and facilities are also available in the Department of Earth Sciences. The successful applicant will be involved with undergraduate and graduate teaching and will be expected to conduct geotechnical research. An appointment is planned for January 1983 or later. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of research interests, and the names of three referees should be sent to Dr. H.H.E. Leipholz, Chairman, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 30, 1982. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Biochemist — Immunologist. Offer 2 year appointment as Assistant Professor part-time (non-tenured-track) for participation in basement membrane research. Starting salary \$20,000. Write to Mrs. J. Blais, Department of Anatomy, McGill University, 3640 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, or call collect (514) 392-4933.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Environmental Biology. Position available — Applied Microbiology. A position is available in the Department of Environmental Biology, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. The position is a full-time member for teaching and research in applied microbiology. The position is at the Assistant Professor level as a probationary appointment. The successful applicant will have a strong background in applied microbiology/biotechnology with special interests in problem-solving in the area of industrial fermentation microbiology. Excellent opportunities for development

research exist through the funding relationship with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, close ties with microbial geneticists and other scientists in such other University departments as Microbiology and Food Sciences and the School of Engineering, and excellent working contacts already developed with industry. Although the position involves a heavy commitment to research, the successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the teaching programs of the department and strengthen our offerings in modern applications of microbiology in biotechnology. Qualifications: A Ph.D. in Microbiology with a knowledge of modern techniques and applications of biotechnology. A strong interest in applied research and excellent potential as a teacher. The appointment, contingent on the availability of funds, is available January 1, 1983. Applications should include a complete résumé, academic transcripts and the names of three referees and should be sent to: J.B. Robinson, Department of Environmental Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Closing date: November 1, 1982. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Human Biology. Title: Associate Professor, tenure-track. Qualifications: Ph.D. with teaching and research experience in human biomechanics. Additional expertise in the area of neutral control of human movement, in psychomotor or behavioral ergonomics would be an asset. Responsibilities: Conduct research, supervise graduate students, and teach courses in the area of human biomechanics, clinical kinesiology, human gait and prosthetic biomechanics. Liaison with, and some team teaching in, component areas of human biology such as anatomy, physiology, ergonomics or motor learning. Inquiries and Applications to: Dr. L.A. Cooper, Ph.D., Chairman, Department of Human Kinetics, Director, School of Human Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Effective Date of Appointment: Salary: Minimum of \$27,895.00, but negotiable commensurate with qualifications and experience. Application Deadline: Until position is filled.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Civil Engineering. Visiting faculty, post-doctoral or research associate positions. Ph.D. in Civil Engineering (Water Resources, Geotechnical, Structural or Transportation Engineering). Undergraduate teaching and/or research. Salary dependent on qualifications and experience. Apply to: Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8. Preference will be given to applicants eligible to work in Canada. For the area of Water Resources, research experience in Cavitation and/or Flow Metering is essential.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Engineering. Faculty position in Transportation Engineering. A tenure-track faculty position is available in the area of transportation engineering. The candidate should have a Ph.D. and a strong interest in highway engineering and pavement design. Duties will include graduate and undergraduate teaching, and development of a research programme. Rank and salary will be commensurate with qualifications. Applications accompanied by an updated curriculum vitae and names of referees should be sent to: Dr. M.N.S. Swamy, Dean of Engineering, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, the advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Département de français. Le Département de français recherche un professeur adjoint, contrat de trois ans renouvelable, avec possibilité de permanence. Doctorat et publications sont requis. Le candidat devra fournir des preuves de l'interêt qu'il porte au développement des études de 2e et 3e cycle, et à la recherche, ainsi que sa compétence dans l'enseignement à un niveau élémentaire et avancé. On prendra également en considération l'expérience dans le domaine de l'édition de textes et/ou l'organisation de colloques. Un tiers de l'enseignement demandé sera au niveau de la première année. Le reste selon les besoins du département. Le salaire sera établi en fonction de l'expérience (salaire minimum d'un professeur adjoint, 1982-83: \$23,100. Mont d'entrée en fonctions: 1er juillet 1983. Hom-

Wage control...p.40

into account the economic adjustment factor and experience factor, but that he had not put relative weights on each.

UBC has the normal system of progress through the ranks or merit increases. In line with the 1976 rules of the Anti-inflation Board, the arbitrator did not include the merit increases in the compensation total. The decision has yet to be ruled on by the Stabilization Commissioner.

The legislation in Quebec is much more dramatic in that it legislates an actual rollback of wages. In Bill 70, the Quebec government gave the public and para-public employees, including faculty, the choice of two formulas — Bérubé or Parizeau. Under the Parizeau formula, the increases provided by the provincial collective agreement for public servants is paid as scheduled for the period till December 1, 1982. From December 1, 1982 until March 1, 1983 the salaries are cut by 18.85 percent with the result that on March 1, 1983 the salaries return to their level of May 31, 1982. Under the Bérubé formula, the salaries move immediately to levels provided by an exponential formula. This would be a modest salary increase for power paid people and no salary increases at all for people over \$37,089, but there would be no reduction in salaries in December.

Nova Scotia has imposed limits on senior public servants but has not challenged directly the public service unions. New Brunswick denies that it has a wage control programme but Premier Hatfield did call in all the public service unions, including the Federation of New Brunswick Faculty Association, to emphasize that he wanted the wage bill to decrease over the next few years. A complication in New Brunswick is the expected election in the fall. Prince Edward Island will have gone to the polls by late September with Premier Lee arguing that he needs a mandate for the upcoming negotiations with the federal government.

Newfoundland introduced a scheme of wage restraint which allows a 7 percent increase this year and 6 percent increase next year for those employees earning under \$13,000. Those earning under \$18,000 will be held to 6 percent and 5 percent, and those earning over \$18,000 will be held to 5 percent and 4 percent. Memorial university will not be affected by the system for the year 1982-83 since the university budget and faculty salaries are set, but the situation for next year is unclear. The teachers in Newfoundland are under the restraint programme.

In Alberta, the programme relies on guidelines. As Premier Peter Lougheed said in a letter to the Prime Minister: "This year we (the Alberta Government) established a rate of increase of 6 per cent for our senior management and non-union employees prior to the presentation of your federal budget on June 28th. We also

informed the public of Alberta that in the collective bargaining process of our own employees, we would seek to resolve by settlement or arbitration less than a 10 percent rate of increase. As you know our public employees do not have the right to strike but do have the legislative protection of arbitration which is binding upon the government."

Ontario's Premier William Davis has indicated that Ontario will have a wage restraint programme, but as of this writing there are no details either of timing or content.

The manoeuvres between the federal government and the provinces over wage control have become part of the wider context of continuing negotiations between the two levels. As the federal government pressures the provinces to come on-line with its proposed programme, the two levels are preparing to battle over the renegotiations of the Established Programs Financing Act. The two will meet in October to start the process of establishing a new Canadian Health Act and to bargain over the structure of post-secondary education.

Secretary of State Gerald Regan met with the provincial ministers of education in July. He stated again the federal government's demand for a change in the current system of funding and management of higher education. He restated the ten federal objectives concerning higher education and made it clear that the federal government would seek major changes in the system of funding for the universities.

Both sides are currently discussing the new student aid programme and Mr. Regan and the other ministers will meet in early October to discuss a whole range of questions concerning post-secondary education.

The federal government has not yet used the federal transfers to try to force the provinces to co-operate in the 6/5 society. The federal government has stated publicly that grants to corporations will come with strings — those strings being wage settlements within the terms of the federal guidelines. When asked directly in the House of Commons about the transfers to the provinces being used as a bargaining chip, the Prime Minister said that they would not. However, this was before the Premier's meeting in which they refused to go along with the federal proposal on wage restraint.

The situation as of writing is that wage restraint programmes vary according to province and range from pious statements about the need for lower wages to legislation rolling back wage rates. In some provinces the universities come under the restraint but not in others.

The pattern for 1983-84 is as yet unclear. It will be influenced by not only the status of the general economy and provincial budgetary positions, but also by the renegotiations of the Established Programs Financing Act and new post-secondary education system.

mes et femmes sont invités à poser leur candidature. Conformément aux exigences de l'immigration canadienne, cette offre s'adresse aux citoyens et résidents canadiens. Les candidatures devront être adressées, avec le nom et l'adresse de trois répondants, à M. Vernet, Directeur, Département de français, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6. Date limite: 30 octobre 1982.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Genetics. Genetics Technologist required by the Department of Genetics to supervise a level C Recombinant DNA facility and to instruct students and staff in the proper use of Recombinant DNA techniques and instrumentation. You will maintain genetic cultures and enzymes, provide new genetic stock as required and prepare the necessary media and chemicals. We are seeking someone with 4 years of independent research experience preferably at the MSC level involving biochemical research on nucleic acids or enzymology. Experience in microbial genetics and Recombinant DNA research is highly desirable. Salary: \$24,936 — \$30,972 per annum. Send résumé

and three references to: Dennis Wighton, Administrator, Department of Genetics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E9.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Speech-Language Pathologist. A tenure-track position is immediately available for a Ph.D. Asst./Assoc. Professor specializing in speech/language disorders associated with neuropathologies. The successful candidate will have proven research ability as well as clinical and teaching experience. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications (annual minimum \$27,720/\$35,420 for assistant/associate professor). Application deadline: December 1, 1982. Send vitae and three letters of recommendation to: Susan H. Brainerd, Chairman, Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology, 308 Corbett Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2G4. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer, but in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS. AVANTAGES ECONOMIQUES

Wage control and the universities

by Richard Bellaire

At the time of writing, the status of the federal government's proposed wage control programme is uncertain. The federal government is pushing hard for the provinces to agree to a national programme of restraint, hopefully, in the federal government's view, in line with its proposed system of six and five percent.

The federal government's bill to limit the wages of federal public and para-public servants (such as railway workers for CN and CP) passed parliament before the summer adjournment. The federal act limits wage increases to 6 percent in the first year and 5 percent in the second. In fact, the time frame varies since unions come under the legislation when they receive their first pay increase.

Equally as important for the public service unions is the elimination of free collective bargaining imposed by the act. Though negotiations are still theoretically possible on non-monetary items, all decisions concerning what is or is not monetary are left to the Treasury Board — the management arm of the federal government. The decision of the Treasury Board is final with no right of appeal. Even before the new legislation, the

public service unions were limited in what they could bargain for in the non-monetary area. The CAUT has protested this abrogation of collective bargaining rights in a letter to the Prime Minister.

Turning to the provinces, the picture is much more cloudy. At the August conference of the premiers in Halifax, the federal government put strong pressure on the provinces to agree to a national programme of wage control. In an unprecedented move, Finance Minister Alan MacEachen met with the Premier of Nova Scotia, John Buchanan, who hosted the conference, to lobby for the federal programme.

Rather than agree to any comprehensive system, the premiers in general supported restraint but argued that they were already restraining themselves. The provinces adopted no common position on a wage programme but did counter the federal designs by calling for a first ministers' conference in September. They suggested a number of major economic changes the federal government could introduce such as putting an end to the Foreign Investment Review Agency, lowering interest rates and

modifying the National Energy Programme.

The federal government has not as yet indicated its willingness to hold a conference on the economy, though Mr. MacEachen has talked about the possibility of a meeting of finance ministers.

The provinces

A number of the provinces have already instituted wage control programmes — British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Newfoundland. The nature of the programme varies from province to province.

The legislation in British Columbia covers all public sector employees including university faculty. The act calls for the establishment of a Compensation Stabilization Commissioner to oversee the operation of the system and to review all compensation plans. If a plan is deemed to be outside the guidelines, it can be amended by the Commissioner to make it conform to the guidelines.

The legislation sets up a base date which is the last day of the current collective

agreement, or — for non-union personnel — the day before the customary increase, or the day before the last agreement expired if a new agreement had not been signed by February 19, 1982.

The original guidelines called for a possible range in wage increases of between 8 to 14 percent. They took into account three factors: basic income, experience and special circumstances. The basic income factor is the economic adjustment increase. The experience factor is comprised of two parts: the recent compensation experience of the group concerned and the historical relationship of the group to other groups. The special circumstances factor includes such items as labour productivity and manpower shortages.

After the federal programme was introduced, the B.C. guidelines were modified. The limit for wage increases was set at 10 percent with no breakdown in the three factors, though they were to be taken into account in determining whether an increase was within the terms of the guidelines.

The University of British Columbia went to arbitration over salary for 1982-83. The faculty agreed that the arbitrator should make his decision in terms of the guidelines. Of course, the Stabilization Commissioner is not bound by the arbitrator's decision and could change it if he felt the judgement was outside the guidelines.

The decision, which came down in August, gave the faculty 9 percent on scale. The arbitrator stated that the 9 percent took

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